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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2502.

HOUSE DECIDES TO WAIT WITH THE LOAN BILL

Other Appropriations Must Be Put Through Before That One Is Passed.

The success or failure of the session of the Legislature now rests with the House, and only two days remain in which to finish up the work of the extra term. From utterances made by Republicans, on the floor of the House, it would appear that the Loan Bill is in the greatest danger; that this measure will not get through unless all other appropriations have been put by and signed, and that if there shall be any lack of time, the Governor will be asked to grant an extension, failing which an attempt will be made to force him to do so.

The last of the regular budget measures was passed by the House yesterday, the Eighteen Months Salary Bill, and it will be received by the Senate this morning. There will be some hard work upon it, for the salaries will have to be kept on the same level with those of the Six Months Bill, if there is to be any attempt at coherency, and this will increase the work before conference committees today.

The Senate passed the Coney claim Bill, against the recommendation of the committee to which it was referred, and will have it up on third reading today. The Eighteen Months Current Account Bill was passed third reading.

Senators are in a quandary over the status which will ensue if the present session shall fail to put through the appropriation measures. Yesterday Senators Crabbe, Paris and McCandless waited on the Attorney General to secure an interpretation of the clause which has caused some comment, bearing upon the availability of the old appropriation measures.

The section of the Organic Act bearing upon this matter reads thus:

Sec. That in case of failure of the Legislature to pass an appropriation bill providing for payments of the necessary current expenses of carrying on the government and meeting its legal obligations as the same are provided for by the then existing laws, the governor shall, upon the adjournment of the legislature, call it in extra session for the consideration of appropriation bills, and until the legislature shall have acted the treasurer may, with the advice of the governor, make such payments, for which purpose the sums appropriated in the last appropriation bills shall be deemed to have been reappropriated. And all legislative and other appropriations made prior to the date when this Act shall take effect, shall be available to the government of the Territory of Hawaii.

The contention is made that this is permissive only until the legislature shall have acted, and as in the event of failure to appropriate now, the clause making an extra session imperative is operative, just as much as it was on the ending of the regular session. Attorney General Andrews took up the matter at once and will give an opinion today.

IN THE HOUSE

When the House began business it was to receive notice of the passage of the Dole compensation bill by the Senate.

Kumalae presented the following concurrent resolution:

Whereas the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii has appropriated different large sums of money to be expended by the Road Department, therefore, be it

Resolved and expressed by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that it was their intention in making said appropriations that the laborers working under said Road Department be paid henceforth from said appropriations at the rate of not less than one dollar and fifty cents a day. The resolution was adopted by nineteen to four.

EIGHTEEN MONTHS BILL PASSED.

Chillingworth presented the conference report on the Eighteen Months Current Account bill, which was adopted by twenty-two to one, passing the bill finally.

Kealawaa presented a resolution instructing the Attorney-General to notify the several sheriffs that persons engaging in athletic sports on Sundays be not arrested. The resolution was sent back to the member as not in proper form.

SALARIES ARE RAISED.

Taking up the eighteen months salary bill Harris introduced and had passed an amendment providing a salary of \$200 a month for the civil engineer under the land registration court.

Aylett moved that the item of guards

for public buildings be specified four guards at \$60 a month each, which carried.

Vida moved that the salary of the deputy insurance commissioner be \$200 a month instead of \$125, explaining the necessity for a good man there, and the fees that must be collected. The amendment was adopted.

Aylett moved to make the salary of the bookkeeper in the Public Works Department \$200 a month instead of \$150, which went through by a close vote.

Kumalae had the Thomas and Emma Square payrolls specify four men at \$40 a month. Kellinol then moved the raising of the salary of the secretary of the Board of Education to \$200 a month which was carried. Chillingworth tried hard to secure the raising of the salary of the chief health officer to \$250 a month, Paele opposing strongly, the amendment being carried by thirteen to twelve.

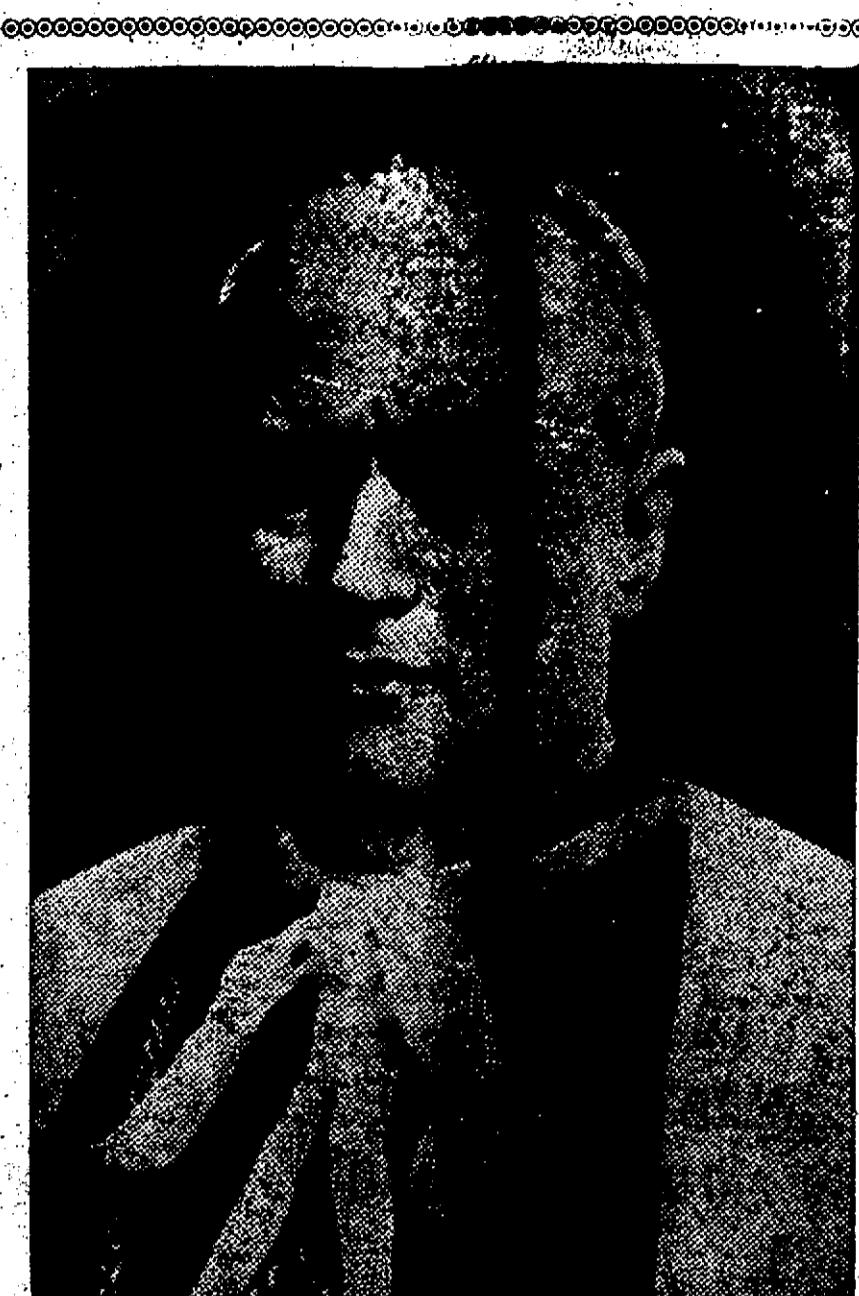
PILOT BOATS PROVIDED.

Kumalae moved that the pilot boys item be made eight boat men at \$65 a month \$9,360, instead of \$8,640, which was carried.

Harris moved to insert an item "Salary of pilot Kahului, without fees, \$3,600." Kellinol tried to raise the point of order against it but failed, and the item was then passed.

Kellinol then had inserted an item "Payroll pilot boat Kahului, four men at \$65, \$4,680." Harris moved to make the pay \$60 a month which was lost and the amendment as proposed by Kellinol went through by a fair majority. Paele moved to cut the salary of the bacteriologist in half, saying that he had post mortem and charged \$20 for each. The motion was lost.

Lewis then secured an amendment for



CARDINAL GOTTI, EMPEROR WILLIAM'S CHOICE FOR THE POSSIBLE SUCCESSOR OF POPE LEO XIII.

BOYCOTT OF S. S. KOREA BY CHINESE MERCHANTS

It Will Be Made Absolute In Default of Considerate Treatment of Chinese Residents By Commander Seabury.

The Chinese merchants of Honolulu but the Chinese merchants deem it have declared an alternative boycott upon the Pacific Mail steamship Korea. For the saving clause to prevent the boycott being made absolute, the merchants require an assurance that the indignities they feel have been put upon them and their people by the commander of the Korea shall cease.

The most recent instance of the grievance and that which has aroused the entire Chinese mercantile community to action is the refusal of the Korea's commander to allow Wong Leong to go aboard the steamer, when last in port on the voyage from San Francisco to the Orient, to see his son off to Japan. The lad was going as a first class passenger to spend a vacation in the Land of the Rising Sun, taking in the International exposition at Osaka.

Not only was Wong Leong turned back from the gangway, but so were thirty or forty Chinese residents who desired to see friends off to the Orient. Fully eighty per cent of the number, withal, are American citizens. Wong Leong is leading Chinese merchant, an American citizen and married to a Hawaiian woman.

This latest instance of offense is one of a category extending back to the first appearance of the big liner Korea on this route. It is complained that the sister ship Siberia of the P. M. S. Co.'s line is an offender, through her commander, in about an equal degree,

a pilot boat at Hilo, four men at \$65, which had practically no opposition.

CONGRESS ASKED TO ACT.

Andrade secured a suspension of consideration of the bill for a moment and presented the following joint resolution:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

Your petitioners, the Senate and House of Representatives of the Second Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, respectfully represent:

That the cost and expense of the maintenance and care of the several harbors and lighthouses in the Territory of Hawaii, now and at all times heretofore borne by the Territory, should be borne by the Federal Government.

That the building of a breakwater at Hilo, on the Island of Hawaii, is

very necessary for the better protection of shipping, but is of such magnitude as to be impossible to be built by the Territory.

That public buildings are necessary to accommodate the Federal Courts, post offices and custom houses, United States District Attorney, Marshal, Collector and other Federal officers, in Honolulu and in Hilo.

That the establishment and construction of the Naval Station at Pearl Harbor, and of a military post upon the lands selected for that purpose by the government, is of supreme importance for the protection of the Islands, and for the safeguarding of the Mainland.

That favorable consideration by Congress be given to the claim of the late Queen Liliuokalani, now a royal private citizen of the United States, and that suitable provision be made for her.

That for the purposes of encouraging

the government to prevent further interference with American shipping in the region of the Orinoco. The seizure of American vessels by the Venezuelan government is being investigated and will be acted upon when full reports are received. War vessels will be ordered to proceed to the defense of American shipping threatened.

ROME, July 9.—The Pope's illness has been complicated by an attack of diarrhoea in addition to his other ailments. An additional doctor was summoned to attend him at 9:30 last night, consulting with the other physicians in the case. The Pope's condition is regarded as very critical. A liquid gathering has developed in the pleura and his heart is very weak. Breathing is very infrequent and the kidneys are inactive.

POPE MAKES HIS FUNERAL PREPARATIONS

He Is Being Kept Alive By the Injection of Heart Stimulants.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ROME, July 9.—The Pope's case is hopeless. He is kept alive by the injection of heart stimulants. Tonight he had some sleep. His Holiness has made burial preparations, ordering the details of his funeral. Foreign cardinals are starting for Rome.

A Fatal Hot Wave.

NEW YORK, July 9.—There have been twelve deaths from heat here today and forty prostrations. Two deaths are reported from St. Louis and many prostrations from other cities.

Courtesies of the King.

LONDON, July 9.—King Edward bade President Loubet an affectionate farewell today and cordially welcomed the American naval officers.

No More Money Wanted.

CANTON, July 9.—Further contributions for the relief of Kwangsi are unnecessary.

Picnic Wagon Run Down.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—An express train collided today with a picnic wagon killing five and hurting four.

Irmgard Wins the Race.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—The barkentine Irmgard has arrived, beating the Johnson in the race from Honolulu.

Gold In a Beach.

SEATTLE, July 9.—A rich gold beach has been discovered in Alaska near the American side of the White river.

Wheat Falling Off.

PORLAND, Ore., July 9.—There is a decrease of six million bushels in the wheat crop of the Northwest.

Hudson River Cruise.

OYSTER BAY, July 9.—The President's wife starts today on a cruise in the Hudson river.

Philippine Certificates.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Another issue of \$3,000,000 Philippine certificates will shortly be made.

More Sails For Challenger.

NEW YORK, July 9.—A taller mast has been inserted in the Shamrock III to give her more sail.

Ames Must Go to Prison.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 9.—The Supreme Court has affirmed the conviction of former Mayor Ames.

ROME, July 9.—Cardinal Volponi died today.

HENLEY, July 9.—The Diamond Challenge sculls race was won here today by F. S. Kelly.

DENVER, July 9.—The National Christian Endeavor convention held here has re-elected all the old officers of the organization.

CALAIS, July 9.—President Loubet arrived here today on his return to Paris, after visiting England.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—The Pinole Powder Works blew up again today. One man was killed and a number of others injured. The explosion did not include the whole works, hence the loss of life was much less than in previous similar disasters. The powder works have gone up a number of times, killing a dozen or more persons, mostly Chinese.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—Steps are being taken by the government to prevent further interference with American shipping in the region of the Orinoco. The seizure of American vessels by the Venezuelan government is being investigated and will be acted upon when full reports are received. War vessels will be ordered to proceed to the defense of American shipping threatened.

ROME, July 9.—The Pope's illness has been complicated by an attack of diarrhoea in addition to his other ailments. An additional doctor was summoned to attend him at 9:30 last night, consulting with the other physicians in the case. The Pope's condition is regarded as very critical. A liquid gathering has developed in the pleura and his heart is very weak. Breathing is very infrequent and the kidneys are inactive.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
JUL 25 1903

WIRELESS FINANCES ARRANGED

New Deal Pays Off Old Debts of Concern

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

By the terms of an agreement reached yesterday, between the creditors of the Inter-Island Telegraph Company and the directors of that corporation, the Wireless concern, the affairs of that company are in a fair way to be adjusted. Then Henry Waterhouse Trust Company will act as the fiscal agent of the concern and will advance the money necessary to place the system in such physical condition as will enable it to take advantage of the subsidy granted by the Legislature.

There were present at a meeting held yesterday morning representatives of all the heavy creditors of the concern. The plans for the arrangement were submitted at the suggestion of the men who have had control of the affairs of the Wireless Company. These contemplate the payment of a substantial advance against the bills outstanding and the provision for the completion of the system. The Trust Company has all arrangements made for the financing of the proposition and as soon as the papers are all signed placing the company in its hands will order the work to proceed.

By the terms of the agreement the Waterhouse concern will take complete control of the working of the Wireless concern. The business will be transacted through its offices and there will be nothing left of the old management. Some such arrangement as this is necessary as the Wireless is now without the aid which has been guaranteed for a year past by the business community. This agreement expired with the opening of this month and it now becomes necessary to arrange for the extensions and improvements which will make available the \$1,000 a month which will enable the system to continue its operation.

The cash needed at once will be about \$1,500, which will pay most of the bills and salaries. Then the work will go on in the putting in of the improvements. Just what these will cost has not been settled. There are still estimates to be put in and until all are at hand, there will be no definite estimate of the total of the cost. The immediate work is the completion of the Nawiliwili station, which will enable the opening of communication with Kauai. There is now a proper pole in place and during the week there will be tests made. The Barber's Point station is ready for work and communication will follow immediately upon the completion of the Kauai station.

The land lines will represent the largest expenditure which will be necessary in the rehabilitation of the system. About 120 miles of line must be built. This will comprise the stretching of the wire from this city to Barber's Point, a distance of some thirty miles, and from Mahukona to Hilo, ninety miles. It is understood that the telephone companies have agreed to permit the stringing of the telegraph wires upon their poles, which means the escaping of the heaviest portion of the cost. The land lines are necessary before there can be the proper connection as contemplated in the subsidy bill.

It is the plan to have the permanent stations of the company Nawiliwili, Barber's Point, Molokai, Lahaina, Mahukona, as the Lanai station is to be cut out very soon.

MORTUARY FOR MONTH OF JUNE

There were but sixty deaths during the month of June, an unusually small death rate. Of these but twenty-five were Hawaiians, which is also a somewhat smaller percentage than usual. The mortality among children was large, fifteen deaths being of infants less than one year of age. Four of the persons who died during the month had reached the allotted age of three score and ten.

There were nine deaths due to pulmonary tuberculosis, and five resulting from accident and violence. One death is put down as the result of difficult labor.

The summary of deaths is as follows.

Febrile, 5; diarrheal, 6; general, 2; diabetics, 2; constitutional, 10; reproductive, 2; osseous and integumentary, 2; accident and violence, 3; homicide, 1; suicide, 1; developmental, 5; nervous, 5; circulatory, 2; respiratory, 9; digestive, 3; urinary, 2.

NOT A MINUTE should be lost after a child shows symptoms of cholera infantum. The first unusual looseness of the bowels should be sufficient warning. If immediate and proper treatment is given serious consequences will be averted. Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the sole reliance of thousands of mothers and by its aid they have often saved their children's lives. Every household should have a bottle at hand. Get it today. It may save a life. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.



CARDINAL RAMPOLLA, WHO MAY BE THE NEXT POPE.

REPORT OF THE KONA ORPHANAGE

Kona Orphanage, Kailua, Hawaii,
July 1, 1903.

Editor Advertiser: The following is the report of the Kona Orphanage for the month ending June 30, 1903:

EXPENSES.

Salaries	\$229.00
Wages	17.00
Food	38.00
Supplies, clothing, bedding and incidentals	205.12
Total	\$439.21

RECEIPTS.

Mr. Charles M. Cooke	\$100.00
Miss Margaret L. Hopper	20.00
Mr. James B. Wallis	5.00
Mrs. A. E. Beard, Modesto, Cal.	250.00
Taken in at Orphanage	12.45

Total \$387.45

Donations of food, clothing, etc.:

Miss May Ferreira, new clothing.

Kaahumanu School, box clothing.

G. Sato, box of biscuit and picture.

Miss L. A. Tisdale, clothing and magazines.

Mr. T. E. Robinson, 4 books for library.

Miss M. Galpin, Hampton, Va., 2 books.

Dr. M. M. Waldron, Hampton, Va., 1 book.

The new month finds all well. The family has increased by one, the latest addition being a baby of three months. We are in need of money to carry the work on. This month's report as last shows that the income is not sufficient to meet the expenses. Any aid will be most gratefully received.

Those desiring to help in the care of the homeless and friendless children here gathered, will please deposit money with the banking house of Bishop & Co. Sincere thanks is felt towards all who have in any way contributed to the support of the institution.

Submitted by HELEN L. JAMES,
For Alice F. Beard, Manager.

A Jap Cutting Affray.

Deputy Sheriff Lane of Koolau brought a Japanese into the city yesterday and charged him with stabbing another Japanese at Kahuku. The Japs were celebrating in their camp and in a drunken brawl a man named Kawai was stabbed. The Koolau police acted with promptness and soon after the cutting affray were on the scene and arrested Kanda Kitigawa and Horio who are charged with the deed. In the bushes near the camp, Kitigawa's blood stained clothes were found and it is evident that a quick change of apparel was made after the affray. Horio is charged with starting the fight and the other Jap with doing the cutting. Neither of the prisoners denies the crime they claim that the trouble was due to the fact that they were under the influence of liquor.

Kona Wants the Band.

Word seems to have reached the people of Kona that an appropriation has been passed which will enable the band to make a visit to that district. The people are all aroused over this news and committees are being appointed to make arrangements for the reception of Berger and his band boys. The pigs are being fattened and the band is guaranteed any number of luau whenever they put in an appearance.

CAMPBELL'S NAME CAUSED MORE BICKERING IN HOUSE

Supt. Cooper Appeared Before Lower Body and Explained Why He Needs Technical Assistance in Handling Appropriations.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Enemies of Marston Campbell occupied a deal of the time yesterday afternoon in the House, in trying to cripple the Department of Public Works, but after the statement of Superintendent Cooper, the item providing for a supervising engineer was passed by the bare majority of one.

The fight was made a personal one, no attention being paid to the arguments that the department needs a man skilled in engineering and similar branches, but Campbell was the topic which occupied the time of the Home Rulers, Kumalae even declaring that the vote to ask Cooper to remain in office was given to prevent the contingency of Campbell being put in the top place.

The Loan Bill vote was reconsidered but on the showing that only thirteen votes were present for the bill, there being several absentees, consideration of the measure was deferred. The Superintendent of Public Works was twice before the House, the first time to explain the Coney Estate Bill, after which it passed third reading.

The Senate worked little, convening in the afternoon for the purpose of watching the action on the Loan Bill.

IN THE HOUSE

The House began its session with the receiving of messages from the Senate, two announcing the appointment of conference committees and the third telling of the adoption of the conference committees' report on the Loan bill.

Kumalae presented the following joint resolution:

"Be it resolved by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii that the laborers working under the Road Department be paid hereafter at the rate of One Dollars and Fifty Cents per day."

As soon as Kupihewa had seconded the resolution Paele moved the previous question but Greenwell indicated his intention to speak and the previous question was lost. He argued that the cost of living would not make such high wages necessary in country districts. He moved to table, which was

Kellinoi raised the point of order that the resolution was out of place during this session which the chair sustained, saying that the Senate could not pass it in the shape as introduced, but that if it declared the intention of the Legislature in the appropriation bills to provide a certain rate of wage, the Legislature could pass it.

Paele moved to override the ruling of the chair but the House sustained the speaker and the resolution was sent back to its parent.

(Continued on page 7.)



Tanbara, the Murderer for Whom President Roosevelt Declined to Exercise Clemency.

THE POPE'S LIFE STILL HANGS BY SLENDER THREAD

Great Britain Is Now Anxious Over India in Case of a War With Russia.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ROME, Italy, July 7.—The physicians in attendance on His Holiness the Pope, performed an operation on him, puncturing the pleura, and removing the pus which had accumulated, from the lungs. The lungs were thus relieved, and there was a slight improvement noticed in consequence tonight.

ROME, July 8.—The Pope is sleeping uneasily under the influence of chloral and digitalis. He has great difficulty in breathing but shows a marvelous vitality. His mind is clear and he held a consultation with Cardinal Gotti yesterday over the affairs of the Church.

ROME, Italy, July 8.—Pope Leo is gradually sinking, the improvement following yesterday's operation being only temporary. He is suffering from heart failure and the kidneys fail to act, showing that the patient's tremendous physical vitality is gradually giving away. A bulletin issued tonight states that the Pope is slightly better but it is apparent that he is being kept alive by the strongest restoratives known to medical science.

ROME, July 8.—Though the condition of the Pope is desperate, Dr. Mazzoni states that his recovery is not impossible. The state of his kidneys is the alarming feature. The Pope is able to walk unassisted from his bed to his chair. To silence clamor in certain quarters other physicians may be called into consultation.

SIMLA, July 7.—Sir Ernest Satow, British Minister to Peking, is coming to confer with Lord Curzon, the viceroy of India, on the effect an Anglo-Russian rupture would have on India through Afghanistan.

BOGOTA, July 7.—In public discussion and in Congress there is strong opposition to the canal treaty but nothing definite has been enacted.

OYSTER BAY, July 7.—The President and Secretary Hay held a conference today on the Manchurian issue, Alaskan boundary and Jewish petition.

ROCKFISH, Va., July 7.—A collision occurred on the Southern railway today in which twenty-four were killed and many injured.

BERLIN, July 7.—Turkey has ordered a hundred Krupp quick-firing guns for use on the Bulgarian frontier.

SOFIA, July 7.—Twenty thousand Bulgarian reserves have been called out ostensibly to attend maneuvers.

LONDON, July 7.—President Loubet dined with King Edward at the French embassy today.

EVANSVILLE, Indiana, July 7.—The fatalities from the race disturbances here have been so far, six dead, four fatally injured and 16 badly injured. The militia have dispersed the mob and the negroes who were threatening to massacre the whites and burn the town are fleeing in every direction.

EVANSVILLE, July 7.—Eight companies of militia are under arms with gatling guns. There is apprehension of further trouble.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 8.—The troops are in full control of the city and the strikers are quiet. Within the last day or two the militia has been strongly re-enforced.

TANBARA GISABURA IS DENIED CLEMENCY

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Tanbara Gisaburo, the convicted Japanese murderer in Hawaii, has been denied executive clemency.

Tanbara Gisaburo, the Japanese cabin-boy who brutally murdered Captain Jacobson, master of the schooner Fred J. Wood while at sea, was found guilty of the murder last October in the Federal Court and sentenced to hang on December 26. Just before the date for the hanging local Japanese made a strong appeal to Gov. Dole in his behalf and the Governor ordered a reprieve until the papers in the case could be forwarded to President Roosevelt. The President has had the matter in hand for nearly six months. Tanbara is in Oahu Prison.

LONDON, July 7.—President Loubet of France was entertained by the Lord Mayor, Sir Marcus Samuel.

PEKING, China, July 7.—The United States, Great Britain and Japan are preserving an independent attitude in their actions regarding Manchuria, awaiting instructions from their respective capitals.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Cassini, Russian Ambassador to the United States, whose recall is attributed to the displeasure of the Czar at his failure to detach the United States from Great Britain and Japan in the attitude on the Far Eastern question, sailed from here today for Europe.

PORTSMOUTH, England, July 7.—The American fleet which received such attention from the German Emperor and the German navy at Kiel, was given a royal welcome on its arrival here. Nothing was left undone to make the welcome noteworthy.

SEOUL, Korea, July 7.—It has been discovered that the Russians are now laying telegraph cables across the Yalu. This is regarded as unmistakable evidence that she is expecting war with Japan and is strengthening her position in every possible way as well as preparing for an actual campaign in the field.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 8.—Cardinal Gibbons left Baltimore today for a trip to Rome.

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 8.—The Shamrock III again defeated the Shamrock I in a test race today.

CUIDAD BOLIVAR, Venezuela, July 8.—It is reported that five American vessels have been captured—three by the rebels and two by Government troops.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—Many dutiable articles were found in the baggage of passengers arriving on the City of Peking which had passed the Honolulu investigation.

DRAMATIC BYPLAYS

Argument Waived by Humphreys In Modesty.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Another of those little dramatic by-plays that have occasionally livened up the disbarment trial occurred just after the defense rested close to the noon hour yesterday. Frank E. Thompson's evidence in his own behalf was concluded with a brief cross-examination by Attorney-General Andrews.

A. S. Humphreys rose to say that he would be willing to have the case submitted on the evidence. Argument would involve an analysis of his motives and character which he was modest enough not to be desirous of making and he was not represented by counsel. Accordingly he would waive argument.

Mr. Thompson stepped forward to say that he would not be bound by anything Judge Humphreys said now any more than during the taking of evidence. He did not possess such a modesty as Judge Humphreys. This was a serious matter for himself and his family.

"I will argue the case for my family," Mr. Thompson concluded.

AN IMPULSIVE PARTNER.

In the course of his evidence Thompson said Humphreys was a very impulsive man. By way of illustration he referred to the request Humphreys made to keep his name out of the Ellis pleadings, on account of the family relations between Magoon and himself. Two or three days later Humphreys suddenly appeared in court and asked to be entered as counsel of record in the case.

Attorney-General Andrews did not cross-examine Thompson at great length. After the waiver of argument incident, he stated that he desired to put on some rebuttal, and the court took recess.

MORE DRAMATICS.

There was another tincture of drama thrown into the proceedings early in the rebuttal.

Attorney-General Andrews on the witness stand contradicted, under strong fire of objection, the version of the junior partner, Watson, of an interview with the witness after Magoon filed the charges against the firm. He said he could not have informed Watson that his name was not mentioned, because he had the letter under his hand and knew it contained charges against Humphreys, Thompson & Watson. Watson told him he knew absolutely nothing about the case and asked him to leave his name out of the charges, saying he was a young practitioner and it meant a great deal to him.

Mr. Watson, who joined Humphreys in saying he had no objection to this evidence when Thompson objected at first, now rose and claimed the privilege of saying a word on his own behalf. He would waive all formalities and ask that he be joined as a respondent in the case with Humphreys and Thompson. Mr. Humphreys joined in the request and Mr. Thompson said, "Emulating the example of the Biblical character Job and his friends, I would also ask that Mr. Watson be joined as a respondent."

Chief Justice Frear could hardly see how Watson could be joined at that stage, but, Watson persisting and saying he was acting of his own motion, the Chief Justice said the court would bear the request in mind if anything developed in the evidence to require it.

MAGOON CONTRADICTS.

J. Alfred Magoon was called but before he gave any evidence a motion by Thompson to strike out the Attorney-General's testimony relative to Watson was denied. Magoon contradicted the evidence of Humphreys about a certain affidavit. He never knew anything about the subject until the trial of this case. Against Thompson's objection that it was not rebuttal evidence but a retrial of the case, witness denied the conversation about the Sumner case during the midnight ride to the fire in town. Under the circumstances, each of them being anxious lest his own property was burning—speeding to the scene behind Magoon's fastest horse—he thought it very improbable that they discussed law suits by the way. Thompson cross-examined him minutely on the facts relative to the fire, the place from where it could be seen to be neither the steam laundry nor the law office, etc.

THAT LETTER AGAIN

Henry E. Highton, being asked if what Mrs. Buffandeau had testified was true—that she referred the letter witness wrote for the Bishop and the letter of the Ellises acknowledging it to her husband, and that witness told them it was "all right" and advised them to sign the acknowledgment, etc., answered that he regarded Mrs. Buffandeau as a highly educated woman.

Mr. Thompson objected to conclusions or argument from witness although he was an attorney, and the court ordered the answer stricken out.

Witness did not remember that Mrs. Buffandeau referred the letter to her husband; was determined that they should understand the letter, and if Mrs. B. had referred it to her husband witness should have objected.

Mr. Thompson moved to strike out the "determination" of witness and Andrews argued contra that witness had a right to know why the letter was not referred to Buffandeau. Motion denied by majority of court.

Could not remember a conversation in which W. S. Ellis asked if the letter was all right, and witness telling him it was only to prevent the settlement with Maria S. Davis. As a matter of

fact, W. S. Ellis interpreted the letter into Hawaiian for the others.

Mr. Thompson objected to a question carrying some of his evidence, partly because he said the Attorney General gave a garbled version of it. He appealed to the record and there was a protracted search for the passage wanted in the stenographer's notes. Witness did not remember exactly, but had an impression that he handed the Ellis answer to Thompson in witness's own office, and not in that of Humphreys, Thompson & Watson. Very likely he did hesitate to sign that firm's name.

WHAT HE DID KNOW.

Witness could not say if it was understood at the settlement that the remainder was to be over for the benefit of the Ellises, but did know it was understood that the remainder—that was, the \$10,000 less the several payments—should be held by the Bishop as trustee for John K. Sumner.

It was not true what Humphreys said about obtaining a copy of the Ellis letter from witness. On the 18th of December Humphreys asked him for a copy of the letter, which was written on the 22nd of October, and witness furnished him with a copy the next day, December 19, 1902. He knew the dates exactly because he kept a record.

Mr. Humphreys here stated that Mr. Andrews misquoted his testimony, as there was nothing inconsistent in it with the statement now made by witness.

HUMPHREYS PLEASANT.

Witness met Humphreys in Bethel street and in conversation told him he wrote the Ellis letter for his own protection. After the 18th of December he met him occasionally and Humphreys was always pleasant.

Mr. Highton here began to tell about a matter put in his hands by Wilson and Denman, clients, and was relating that he had seen S. M. Damon, Cecil Brown, Denman, etc., about Kona Sugar Co. bonds, when Justice Galbraith asked the Attorney General what was the use of all that. Mr. Andrews assured the court that it was connected with the evidence of Humphreys about the interview with Highton in his office.

Witness claimed for himself he had the right to show how he went to H. T. & W.'s office.

Mr. Humphreys (echoing a remark by Mr. Thompson)—"And how you were kicked out."

THE STATEMENT UNTRUE.

Mr. Highton—"No, I was not; that part is not true."

Witness went on to say that he was telephoned for (Thompson interrupted sarcastically to say witness might as well say if the telephone was working that day); found Humphreys sitting there alone in his own office. Humphreys said to him, "You went to Mr. Damon first?" "Yes," witness answered. Humphreys then said, "you knew that we were attorneys for all the bondholders?" "I did not," was the reply.

HUMPHREYS SURLY.

Humphreys then dropped the business on which witness went and referred to the Sumner business. He charged witness with writing a letter and produced a letter, reading extracts from it; then, called in Thompson; Humphreys became rude and unmanly, and said, "This is the reddest outrage that I have ever encountered in my professional experience." Witness suggested that perhaps his clients would call on him personally. He then picked up his hat and said "Good afternoon," to which Humphreys responded "Good afternoon" and witness walked out.

DENIES THE DAMNING.

Mr. Highton stated that, as to the epithets Humphreys and Thompson swore were applied to him by Humphreys, they were not used—at least not in his presence.

Cross-examined by Thompson, witness said it was altogether likely he corresponded with Judge Humphreys down to March this year; his relations with him were pleasant until that time.

Asked if his record book showed the conversation with Humphreys that terminated so abruptly, witness replied, "Yes, here it is, I will show it to you." He then read an account of the conversation, ending with this resolution:

"After a somewhat unpleasant dis-

cussion I left the office and hereafter I am pau with Judge Humphreys."

Again he denied that he had been called a cursed scoundrel and fraud, in other words sworn to by the respondents, to his face by Judge Humphreys, adding, "I was there and my hearing is tolerably good."

TO THE COURT.

Mr. Highton answered a series of questions by the court, started by Justice Perry. He said the only person he represented technically was John K. Sumner, but as Sumner wanted to pay the Ellis' money he incidentally represented them; must have had conversation with Thompson before writing the Ellis letter, because Thompson prepared the receipts for the settlement; the matter was all talked over beforehand, and Thompson might have known amounts to put in without direction of witness.

CLAIMS PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Thompson claimed the right, since the court had opened the matter of distribution, to question witness on the same line previously disallowed. One reason was to test the memory of witness another to show that Humphreys, Thompson & Watson were not responsible for the missing \$300 and odd alluded to in the Supreme Court decision. Witness accounted in detail for all the payments made in the settlement, and said he had an impression that the Bishop settled some small debts of Sumner. All of the \$10,000 from the railway company was paid to the Bishop, to whom as trustee for Sumner the receipts were made out.

Witness, to show there was an understanding all round that the money was Sumner's, quoted a jocose remark of his to the effect that when he got his money they would all have something to eat.

Argument of the case was set for 10 o'clock this morning as the court adjourned.

The Fourth was observed at Honolulu, Kau, with baseball and other sports.

Maui has taken a new life in connection with sports. With horses in condition, sympathies at high tension and money for speculative purposes, the Fourth of July events have simply whetted the appetite of the Valley Isle folk. In consequence arrangements are being made for a race meeting on the Maui holiday, August 12, at the Kahului track.

President George B. Robertson, of Wailuku, as representing the Maui Racing Association, spent Monday and yesterday in the city and gave a deal of attention to what support a race meeting would have from here. He has received assurance that many of the best horses will be kept in training so that there may be better going than marked last week's events.

There promises to be some rare sport, for Honolulu horsemen have agreed to take down their racers and as well to add their influence to that of Maui, to secure the best racers from Hilo. This should mean some fine racing, for both harness events, dashes and distance running races would be filled with the very best animals which have been trained during the year.

HOUSE WILL BE ARBITERS OF THE LOAN BILL FATE

Reconsideration, But No Chance for Action Before Adjournment Is Had.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

When there promised a busy day in the House, the dissenters to the conference report upon the Loan Act, and the enemies of Marston Campbell, made it possible for the lower branch to consume the entire morning in the discussions and then retire for the day without substantial advance.

The contest over Campbell was most unwise for it should be realized by the law-makers that resolution never yet controlled the action of city or county authority. Still there was put in the bill a provision that Campbell should not be the official chosen for the place, with the idea that then he will not take charge of the completion of the public works.

That the loan bill was not taken up on reconsideration belongs to a realm of politics which is not understood generally, and the fact that it is the continuing order of the day makes it possible for the measure to be considered today.

The Senate at its afternoon session did nothing but advance small bills, as yet unpaid.

IN THE HOUSE

Before the journal had been read the House passed the Unpaid Bills measure on third reading so that it could go to the Senate early.

Harris secured the amending of the salary of the ranger third land district so that it provide \$380 for Kau and \$540 for Kona. Lewis suggested \$900 for the ranger 1st district, which was inserted and the word "ranges" was eliminated after the word "clerk" in that item.

Andrade called attention to the absence of clerk and bailiffs for the courts. He therefore moved to insert "salary of Supreme Court bailiff, \$1800" which carried. In the same line he suggested pay for interpreters for all courts not provided for, \$245. Long said that the item was in the Senate bill but that body had decided it was a county matter. Andrade insisted that there should be no county control of the courts, further that he wanted to see the courts provided with officials. Vida said that if the absence would leave the courts up in the air, it would be a good thing to leave them there until the County Act went into effect so that County Government could be assured. The item failed.

Another item of \$2700 for the first deputy clerk was likewise refused. Andrade proposed also \$3600 for an assistant Attorney General. He said the result of the County Law's operation would result in more work, as various sections of that law certainly would be tested. Paele said the county attorneys would be deputies of the Attorney General and would assist him. The question was then put but the amendment was lost by a large majority.

Lewis presented an amendment to place the salary of the clerk and bookkeeper, land office at \$2700, it now being \$1800. The amendment carried.

NOES—ANDRADE, A. LEIT, GANDALL, GREENWELL, HAIA, HARRIS, KALAMA, KEELINOI, KNUDSEN, WRIGHT—10.

BACTERIOLOGIST UNDER FIRE.

Paele moved to strike out the position of Bacteriologist and Pathologist. He said there was no bill to provide his duties and the news from the settlement was that this official was now cutting up people at the Leprosy Settlement. He said these were facts that could be proved. The specialist (Dr. Alvarez) who had accompanied the committee to the Leprosy Settlement had said that there was no value in such operations, that simple inspection was sufficient.

Kuphea said that the operations upon the patients were inhuman and

should be stopped. The physicians, he declared, should not be permitted to operate upon living persons, yet they did so, took pieces of flesh to their homes and studied them, then went away and used the knowledge thus gained. The operations should be upon bodies of those who had died, he said, and not upon the living.

Aylett said that he did not approve of cruelty but he thought provision should be made for the proper officer to fill the place. Such an official he said was standing between the Board of Health and the people, telling them when there was danger. The amendment was lost on a tie vote.

Long moved to amend the salary of the Registrar of Public Accounts to \$450 to conform with the six months bill which was adopted.

On motion of Chillingworth further consideration of the salary bill was deferred, he adding that the conference committee report on the Loan bill was then the order of the day.

Kumala moved that the House adjourn so as to give time for the meeting of conference committee, and the House agreed to the move.

IN THE SENATE

There was considerable delay in getting to business in the Senate yesterday morning, from the lack of sufficient members to pass a bill on third reading.

The bill appropriating \$1000 for expenses of E. P. Dole in arguing the Mankichi case at Washington was finally passed.

The \$12,000 appropriation bill for Tantalus road damages was referred to the committee on public lands, internal improvements, etc.

The bill appropriating \$2000 for costs of the band to the other Islands was taken from the table, to which it was summarily consigned the day before, and passed on first reading.

At 3 p. m. the Senate met again and passed House bill No. 10, unpaid bills of the Board of Health, on first reading after inserting some new items, which required a change of title, viz:

Expenses of Supreme and Circuit Courts.	\$ 375.00
Expenses of 2d Circuit Court trial jurors.	1,138.90
Expenses of same, grand jurors.	231.25
Expenses of same, Jas. A. Thompson.	24.50

The Senate then adjourned.

CONFEREES WILL TALK OF DOYLE

That some members of the conference committee on Senate Bill No. 2 could not look upon the position rather than the man alone, prevented an agreement upon the measure at the meeting of the committee yesterday afternoon. All the other matters in dispute between the houses were considered as immaterial, according to the various opinions given, but Doyle stalked as ghost between the members of the two bodies, and when the conference adjourned it was with the idea that discussion of minor matters was without value, when that specter walked.

The conference first took up the other matters which had been in difference between the bodies, and made good progress. There were few points upon which there was discussion, and it was either side at will. Whenever, however, the Japanese interpreter came up, it was a fight for the whole bill, little progress was made as a result of the two or more hours of working time. As the bill now stands there is not a question which means long delay, but that of the Japanese interpreter, and this matter may cause the fight which will detain the bill until the very end of the session.

There was a fairly full gathering of the conferees, all House members present, with the Senate six out of seven. Among the several things settled upon were the pay of messengers in the Judiciary Department at \$300 each; Chinese interpreter \$900; salary of Land Registration court was placed at \$1200 as was that of ranger; Commissioner of Immigration \$900, first assistant Clerk of the Public Works, \$1050 as the Senate passed it, reduced by the striking out of the Assistant Superintendent of Public Works.

All went as the House wished, as did the sewer pump and garbage payrolls and bookkeeper in the Road Supervisor of ce.

The House won its contention on the electric light salaries and the reservoir keepers, the tappers in the water works and the Paboa water works, the four men for public squares, the boards for public buildings, the keeper for the mausoleum and the firemen.

The Senate secured the higher rate for pilots both here and at Hilo and at Kahului, while the House got the Mahukona pilot and the increase as to pilot boys. The school items were deferred except that the school agents got \$1500 as the Senate wished and guards at the reform school. For the new bureau of agriculture and for

the State Sanitary Officer Tracy reported in part as follows:

Ten restaurants, one hotel and ten lodging house keepers applied for certificates of sanitary condition to procure licenses and all premises were inspected and passed and the certificates were issued. One lodging house permit held over from last month was issued as the premises were fixed up. Five certificates are held until work of a sanitary nature is completed. One thousand six hundred and eleven adults can be lawfully lodged in these buildings licensed.

Five forty-eight-hour notices were served and four of the recipients immediately abated the nuisances. One has been given more time to do the work.

Three formal complaints were filed and the nuisance has been investigated and in two cases is already abated. In the third case the nuisance will be abated shortly, the delay is owing to the difficulty of getting hold of the responsible parties.

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at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
H. T. Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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FRIDAY : : : : JULY 10

OUR RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

The American people would approach a Russian quarrel with great reluctance. From the beginning Russia has kept on a friendly footing with the United States, the interest of its government in ours having grown out of the fact that the enemies of the two were the same. After the war for independence this interest was added to and encouraged by the famous John Paul Jones who became an admiral in the Russian Navy and an intimate friend of the Empress, always using his influence where it was possible in favor of the young republic under whose flag he had first won distinction. As the ancient enmity between the United States and Great Britain expanded, Russian sympathy for this country became warmer; and at the critical phase of the Civil war, when it looked as if Great Britain might intervene in favor of the Southern Confederacy, Russian fleets anchored in New York and San Francisco harbors for the purpose, if war came, of aiding the North to hold its own.

All this is remembered to Russia's credit. It is recalled in a spirit of appreciation and gratitude. At the same time there is not one point of contact between the United States and Russia in government, the administration of justice, religious faith, present national policy, language or literature but instead there are many points of sharp difference. Between an autocracy like Russia and a republic like the United States is a yawning gulf; and the whole trend of Russian thought and custom is away from our own. In Russia are embodied all the vices of government and in worse form, against which our Declaration of Independence fulminated. To be in any sort of alliance with such a power would wrench those instincts of progress and liberty in which Americans take the most pride. On the other hand, a lively sense of favors had from Russia prompts a very general hope that nothing will occur to disturb the entente which on diplomatic lines at least, has so long existed.

The Manchurian issue does not seem to be an adequate cause of friction. It may be to Japan, but it is certainly not to the United States which, however much it may desire an open door to the trade of Manchuria, must recognize the right of Russia to adopt our own plan of raising tariff barriers on our own soil. If Manchuria belongs to Russia, the latter power may regulate its trade by the same authority which we use in regulating the trade of Porto Rico or the Philippines. If, on the other hand, Manchuria does not belong to Russia, it should revert, not to us, but to China; and in either case it is the business of the United States to hold aloof. The American people are not inclined to go to war with Russia over any question of Asiatic land titles not connected with the Philippines. Since 1898 they have had trouble enough to satisfy the blood lust of this generation.

MERELY A SUGGESTION.

Mr. Damon, as a man who does things, has it in his power to make an effective test of coal oil as a means of killing off mosquitoes. His estate of Moanalua is large and varied enough to afford a complete experiment and it is under control of one man. There are plenty of mosquitoes there; their name is legion. They grow in the extensive taro and rice marshes, perhaps in the ponds and quiet watercourses and in moist and heavily shaded places. In fact Moanalua is a microcosm of the whole island of Oahu, if we include its mountain pasture land where mosquitoes also flourish. And it may be inferred that if Mr. Damon can handle the mosquito question on his estate the Government can do it on Oahu as a whole. It need not be supposed that the task thus proposed for Mr. Damon would be endless because, as Dr. Mayne lately pointed out, the mosquito does not travel far, but, unless carried away by high winds, dies where it was born and lived.

TOURIST MONEY.

Sugar money is a good thing to have but when a large share of the plantation dividends goes out of the country and most of the labor money takes the same course what is left is not enough to make good times for the community; not enough unless sugar goes to an extraordinary price.

For a circulating medium tourist money, under present conditions, is better than sugar money. It comes to stay. The people who get it and pass it around live here. But a small percentage is exported in the form of dividends to non-resident investors, or of foreign deposits. Tourist money, furthermore, does not cost much to get. It requires no expensive millia, no provision for a host of laborers, no debts upon which interest has to be paid. Every dollar buys us what costs us nothing—scenery and climate being the principal stock in trade. Advertising and drumming expenses are all we have to meet and these are not high.

Are we going to get our share of the tourist trade of 1903-4? It seems doubtful unless the commercial bodies begin hustling soon. Four months from now most sight-seers and health-seekers will have made up their minds where to spend the winter. If they are to be taught the advantages of an Hawaiian trip now is the time to begin upon them.

THE INDIANA MILITIA.

The Indiana militia has made a good record at Evansville, in saving that city from mob violence. The view has been almost traditional in the United States since the earliest days that the militia won't fight. More than once the citizen soldier has made a lamentable record in great crises, as when he ran away from Washington during the war of 1812 and permitted an inferior force of British to burn the national capitol. During the New York draft riots of 1863 the militia did not distinguish itself and it did but little better at the Orange riots in New York in 1871. In 1877 when, owing to a great railroad strike, fourteen States were in insurrection, the militia had to give way in disgrace and leave the settlement to the regulars. At Chicago in the strike there, General Miles despite the size of the Illinois militia, was obliged to take hold and in the railroad strike in California a few years ago the United States forces, after witnessing a display of weakness on the part of the militia, took the whole matter out of its hands. The unfortunate story of the Eastern militia regiment which went into the battle of Santiago and of the sister regiments which refused to go into the war at all, is still fresh in the public mind.

The trouble with the militia has not been in the quality of its men but in political control as respects the choice of officers, the attempted use of guardsmen against their own friends and neighbors, the want to stern discipline, the inherent sympathy of men for strikers from whose ranks they were perhaps recruited and from whom they differ only in uniform, and finally the fact that a soldier must be a soldier and not a civilian dressed in soldier clothes. But the same men turned into volunteers and sent to the field under trained officers, often make splendid records.

In dispersing the Evansville mob, killing and wounding many and saving the city from the torch, the Indiana militia has set a new pace; and it is one the rest of the militia ought to follow on occasion, if it is going to fulfill its purpose in the organization of the State. The militia was not intended to be a social or ornamental corps but a reserve police in time of peace and the nucleus for a volunteer army in time of war. As such its chief business is to learn to fight and to fight when called upon by the proper authority. That is now the Indiana way and should be the national way.

CHINESE EATING FLOUR.

The popularity of American flour in China is attracting attention on both sides of the globe. The British Consul-General at Canton, in a report sent from China to London and published in that city, stated that the demand for flour among emigrants returned from the United States is so great that the quantity of flour imported in 1902 exceeded that of 1901 by 95,831,328 pounds, and was also some 70,400,000 pounds in excess of the average for the past five years.

These figures of increase in Chinese consumption of flour are justified by the figures of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics showing exports of flour to China and adjacent ports. Indeed, it is only when the shipments to the ports adjacent to China are considered that the rapidity of increase in exports of flour to that part of the world is realized. To China alone, the exports of American flour have grown from 13,718 barrels in 1892 to 99,624 barrels in 1902. This increase of 85,906 barrels is small, however, compared with the increase in the shipments to Hongkong, from which point most of the flour there received is distributed to the various ports of China. The exports of American flour to Hongkong in 1892 were 457,690 barrels, and in 1902, 1,398,893 barrels, an increase of 941,203 barrels. To Russian China, the exports of American flour, which began in 1900, were 16,587 barrels, and in 1902, 50,140 barrels. To British China the flour exports were 375 barrels. Grouping the three statements of exports of flour from the United States to China, to Hongkong and to Russian and British China, the total for 1892 stands at 471,408 barrels, and for 1902, 1,549,032 barrels. This shows an increase of over 200 per cent in the exportation of American flour to China and to ports contributing to the consumption of China, while the total exportation of flour in the same years was, in 1892, 15,195,709 barrels, and in 1902, 17,759,203 barrels, an increase of about fifteen per cent.

If Japan, with or without help, should succeed in whipping Russia, she would probably claim Siberia as the spoil of war. Her desire is to eliminate Russia from Asia and become the arbiter of the Mongoloid East. It is a fine ambition which England might be more than willing to help her realize. As a country which must have an outlet for its surplus population, Japan would find northern Asia exceedingly useful.

The Pope is showing a surprising vitality. To operate on a dying man is hazardous enough but when the man is over ninety years of age it generally ends his career. Yet the Pope rallied after having his diseased lung cut into

If Venezuela has taken to capturing American ships that belligerent country may have a chance to record another mortgage on its custom houses in favor of Uncle Sam.

The consumptive cow produces the consumptive man. Its milk carries disease wherever it goes. There ought to be no hesitancy in enforcing the law against it.

The hostility of the House job-chasers to Marion Campbell is not the least among his titles to the esteem and confidence of honest men.

If the waterfront criminals would manage to shanghai Porto Rican vagrants all might be forgotten.

Tanbara Gisaburo will now have to hang. His last chance has gone.

RECREATION.

[The Official and Commercial Record.]

During the summer days, when the heat shimmers on the horizon and the head is dull in the morning, it is well for business men to remember that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."

Almost any man will admit that a little vacation now and then is a good thing, but very few ever act as though they believed it.

A stock impression is that Honolulu business men take life in an easy, tropical fashion. This impression has been created by the writers of books on Hawaii who get their knowledge of the subject through a few weeks' sojourn on the hotel verandas, a surf ride at Waikiki, a trip to Waialua on the railroad, a ride to the pali, possibly a side trip to the volcano and attendance upon a hula, an evening dance and a Saturday afternoon at Moanalua.

Being here for a few weeks only, an effort is made to give strangers a good time and show them all the lions. Consequently they see only one side of life and describe what they see. Seeing and knowing nothing of the hard grind of local life they conclude that it does not exist.

So far from this being a dolce fariente community, the business portion of it works under high pressure, too high for their own best good. Be that as it may, the spirit of the age compels high pressure methods, if a business man is going to keep in the swim. But high pressure methods which are successful in New York and Chicago cannot be copied literally in Honolulu without disaster to the Honolulu copper. The former have the exhilarating winter to tone up the system which the latter lacks.

The business man of Honolulu can do as much as the business man of New York, but he must do it in a different way. He must stop often, take more open air exercise, take more vacations. It may be laid down as an axiom that no Honolulu office worker should take less than two weeks vacation during each year—longer if possible—but at least that long, besides Saturday afternoons and Sundays.

It may be laid down as an axiom that a man who has such a rest will do more work during the remainder of the year than he will if he works all the time.

The Record's advice to every Honolulu business man is—take a vacation yourself and give every one of your clerks a vacation; and let the clerk's pay go on during the vacation. Some of them cannot afford to rest if the pay is stopped. You will more than get the money back by the increased efficiency of the clerk afterwards. A bow that is bent all the time loses its spring. Now is the best time to lay out a schedule and allow them to go by turns, so that the routine will not be interfered with, because business is to learn to fight and to fight when called upon by the proper authority. That is now the Indiana way and should be the national way.

INSANE ASYLUM SITE.

The removal of the insane asylum from its present site has long been advocated chiefly on the ground that the country about it is building up and that it is best to keep insane people in some place where they are not likely to be disturbed by busy neighbors.

High ground mauka of the present asylum and belonging to the government has been well thought of. Salubrious, out-of-the-way, affording a soothing view and not good for much else, this upland site has had the preference for an asylum tract of many citizens. Whether leases are in the way of its immediate use we do not know.

As to the acreage next to Allan Herbert place at Kalihii—the property lately acquired by the Young Hotel—there are both advantages and objections. The locality is healthful, save for the makai hog ranches, the soil is fertile and the site is covered with trees. But the nearness of the Achi tract and its growing population must be thought of. Before many years have passed the asylum, if built there, may be hemmed in by a busy settlement, and who knows how soon Honolulu's harbor will have to take in Kalihii bay, upon which the proposed asylum tract fronts?

Finally all this Kalihii land is adapted to a class of agriculture which the government ought to encourage. Prisons and asylums should not occupy tillable soil in a country where every acre of it counts; especially when the government owns plenty of land, endowed with good building sites, which is not wanted for the purposes of farming and is quite accessible and convenient for public purposes.

GRAMMAR VS. NATIONALITY.

An Englishman, writing to the Advertiser notes that the usage of this paper is to speak of the United States in the singular "Why," he asks, "should you say 'the United States is,' when the authority of the grammarians is on the side of the phrase 'United States are'?"

The purist would, if governed by the English grammar alone, choose the plural form, thus following the usage of the authors of the Federal Constitution. But as was pointed out by John W. Foster, not long ago, all American authorities on international law use the singular form such as has been employed since the Civil War by those who insist that the United States should be described as a nation—a single entity—and not as a confederacy, or a plurality of States. It is a case where politics has amended grammar.

The troubles of the wireless service in these islands are not as many think, due to mismanagement—at least not preferentially Marconi's whole system is in straits. It is not living up to its prospectus and interest in it among the world's governments is lapsing.

Be sure it sometimes does well—but so do carrier pigeons. What is wanted and needed, is a service that is dependable, that will not respond to every caprice of the atmosphere. This has never been obtained through Marconi elsewhere any more than here.

If the waterfront criminals would manage to shanghai Porto Rican vagrants all might be forgotten.

Tanbara Gisaburo will now have to hang. His last chance has gone.

A NEW SITE FOR ASYLUM

Insane Wards Will Be Moved Near-er the Sea.

The new insane asylum is to be located in Kalihii on government land which almost encircles the old Allan Herbert place, recently purchased by Alexander Young. H. E. Cooper, Superintendent of Public Works with O. Stilman, one of the clerks in the office, made a tour of inspection of government lands yesterday with a view to finding a suitable site for the erection of the new asylum, provided for in the Loan Act. But two available sites were visited and the Kalihii land which comprises eighteen and three-fourths acres was finally picked upon.

The present site of the insane asylum has always been a subject of controversy, taken in connection with the quarry which is located within a hundred feet of the asylum. The Board of Health maintained that the rock crushers disturbed their patients and Supt. Boyd advised the doctors to move the asylum. Finally the matter was settled by the shutting down of the crusher temporarily, and the legislature was then asked to make provision for relocating the asylum at a site further removed from town. The buildings which now shelter the insane wards of the Territory are in a tumbledown condition, the roofs of some of them having been battered in by rocks thrown from blasts in the adjoining stone quarry. The asylum is also said to be too close to town and is unsuitable in many ways. Besides that the rock at the government quarry is the best to be found on the island as well as the most easily accessible while even if the asylum is maintained at its present location the entire structure would have to be entirely rebuilt.

The first location examined was the tract just above the present site and a little beyond the intersection of Judd and Liliha streets. This is known as Alewa and there are 110 acres in the piece. There are the same objections to this location as to the present site, namely the proximity to the rock crusher and quarry. The stone will be taken out further and further up the mountain side and it would not be many years before the blasting would again interfere with the insane patients.

The tract next to the Allan Herbert place is admirably suited for the new insane asylum" said Supt. Cooper yesterday. "There are about eighteen and three-quarters acres in the tract. There is fine soil and beautiful trees and a good breeze from Kalihii Valley. The place is well laid out, gently sloping toward the sea. It has been practically decided upon as the site for the new insane asylum, which will not be built, however, until the appropriation becomes available."

There is an appropriation of \$75,000 in the loan bill for the new insane asylum buildings. No plans have been made for the new structure but work will be begun very soon. It is the intention to erect a Territorial penitentiary upon the asylum site. The loan bill carries an appropriation of the \$10,000 for beginning work upon this. Only the foundation will be laid at this time, and the next legislature will be asked to provide for the building of the superstructure. The location will be particularly advantageous because of the quarry near by, which will furnish work for the convicts.

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Surveyor W. E. Wall has published a large and excellent map of Kauai. It is compiled by John M. Donn from all available data and from private surveys.

L. P. Tenney, the venerable guide to Ewa plantation, has got out an Hawaiian leaflet, containing statistics, Mark Twain's prose poem, verses on Hawaii by Anna Paris and two small pictures. It is just right to thrust into an envelope with your correspondence.

Bishop Restarick left for Kauai last evening.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Isenberg leave in Nauvoo tomorrow for San Francisco.

Secretary Carter has been ill at his home for several days. He expects to get out again today.

Manager George B. Robertson leaves in the Mauna Loa today for a trip over the plantations of C. Brewer & Co.

A meeting of the new gun club will be held in the basement of the Hawaiian Hotel this evening, and preliminary steps will be taken towards organization.

A number of the Honolulu boys who have lately returned from college will leave on the Kinau on Tuesday for Molokai where they will spend some time hunting.

Sheriff Andrews, Hilo jurymen and eighteen prisoners, bound for the Fourth Circuit term at Honokaa, were carried from Hilo to Paauhau by the steamer Helene.

The Chinese registration records of the Internal Revenue office will be shipped for Washington in the first steamer carrying express matter. They make up three cases bulky enough to require several men to handle one.

Treasurer Kepoikai has written to the Planters' Association, asking that the trustees meet with him, to discuss the duties which will devolve upon the official newly created. Immigration Commissioner and Advertising Agent.

It is reported that the condition of Judge Wilcox is improving although he is not entirely out of danger yet.

Judge Wilcox's relatives arrived from Kauai on the Mikahai yesterday. A wireless was sent to them on the day the Judge underwent the operation.

William O. Smith, administrator of the estate of Louise Frances Hustace, has filed a final inventory, showing cash \$1463.50 and sixty shares paid-up stock of McBryde Sugar Co., besides the lot at Beretania and Kapiolani streets having an area of 58,000 square feet.

The First National Bank has brought suit on a note for \$60,000 made by the late Jessie M. McChesney and R. W. McChesney on March 29, 1901, at seven and one-half per cent interest. It is claimed \$27,557.50 is due and plaintiff names H. Hackfield & Co., Ltd., and M. W. McChesney & Sons, Ltd., as garnishee.

Full moon on the 10th at 7:12 a. m.

Times of the tide are taken from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey tables.

INVENTIVE WAS BITTER

Humphreys Winds Up Prolonged Philippic.

NEW DEAL IN KAMALO

Plan to Reduce Stock and Reorganize Estate.

Most of the more than four and a half hours the Supreme Court sat yesterday, in the further hearing of the disbarment case, was occupied by A. S. Humphreys in concluding his closing address on his own behalf. The remainder of the time was taken by J. W. Cathcart in arguing the defense of Frank E. Thompson.

DIGNIFIED ADVOCACY.

Mr. Cathcart's address was a calm and dispassionate presentation of authorities that he maintained bore favorably upon the cause of his client in the position shown by the evidence. He quoted a number of cases from the mainland courts where it was held proper that an attorney might accept a retainer against a former client under certain circumstances. This was the declared law where the attorney did not use secrets gained in representing a client to his prejudice in a subsequent case. One example cited was where parties joined in a friendly suit for the determination of their respective rights and afterward quarreled among themselves and entered into hostile litigation with each other. Mr. Cathcart's effort was able without the slightest attempt to be oratorical. It went far to restore the judicial atmosphere to its normal condition after it had been made fetid by a protracted outpouring of licentious vituperation.

SYMPATHY REJECTED.

In closing Mr. Cathcart made a few remarks by way of personal pleading for his client. He spoke of him as being a young man of rising promise ever since he had joined the Hawaiian bar a few years ago, and who had cast his lot in the community by marrying into a local family.

This brought Mr. Thompson to his feet for just a word as the court made signs of rising. He wished distinctly to disclaim any plea on behalf of his youth or any other personal consideration. All he wanted was a fair trial and justice.

OFFENSIVE DEFENSE.

Mr. Humphreys, on resuming his defensive address at the opening of court in the forenoon, early struck a lead of inventive which he scarcely ever lost sight of again until the conclusion of his argument about 3:30 p. m. With regard to the Attorney General's observation that nobody took him for a fool, Humphreys quoted the proverb that it was well even to have the good opinion of a dog. He did not endorse the saying and had "never wanted the good opinion of a dog."

Referring to the contradiction between the Attorney General and Mr. Watson about the interview they had in the former's office he said:

"If Watson and Lorin Andrews were put in the scales Watson would so far outweigh Lorin Andrews that Andrews would be tossed to the skies; or, if the scales happened to go the other way, he would be hurled to the uttermost depths of hell."

LETS HIMSELF LOOSE.

"If ever a man perjured himself on the witness stand, Lorin Andrews perjured himself when he testified to his conversation with E. M. Watson in relation to this case."

"Lorin Andrews uttered a lie when he said that I had attempted to abandon the sinking ship, referring to my admission."

"Why sir! I have entered the valley of the shadow of death I can almost see the gates ajar. My partner has his life before him. I would rather drop dead in my tracks, as I have said before, than attempt to shift the responsibility on the shoulders of one in whose honor I have an abiding faith."

"And now I am accused of attempting to jettison the cargo, when I intimated that our firm had been guilty of negligence."

AMERICANISM RUNG IN.

Mr. Humphreys took up the evidence that he threatened to appeal to the United States Court if the Sumner guardianship suit failed here. He asked when it had been a threat to desire to appeal to the highest tribunal in the land and then declaimed:

"I am an American—not by Act of Congress, but by birth by impulse, by instinct, and by desire! And it is but natural that I should prefer the opinion of the United States Supreme Court to that of any other court."

"Let me be treated as the principal in this case, let me not shift or shirk one single responsibility."

HOW KALAUPAPA LEPPERS CELEBRATED THE FOURTH

Plans Being Made For a New Half Mile Race Track At the Settlement—Money Raised By the Lepers For the Purpose.

The biggest Fourth of July celebration of any in the islands this year was that of the lepers at Kalaupapa. The whole day was given over to athletic sports and races, and so enthusiastic have the lepers become on the racing question that they intend to build a half mile running track and a grand stand for future use.

All the lepers have the racing fever and a subscription paper circulated at the settlement has reached the amount of \$160, with a few of the lepers still to be heard from. Everyone at the settlement contributed, some of them only a dime, while others put in as much as ten dollars. If the entire amount needed cannot be raised at the settlement it is the intention of Supt. McVeigh to circulate a subscription paper in Honolulu.

The present race track at Kalaupapa is a half mile straightaway but this is unsatisfactory because only a comparatively small percentage of the lepers can see the finish of the races. Now it is the intention to put in a mile circular track, graded and rolled and with all the modern accessories. A band stand and amphitheatre and racing quarters are also to be erected if sufficient money is raised. The work will be done by the lepers.

THE CELEBRATION.

Supt. McVeigh reports that the Fourth of July celebration held at Kalaupapa last Saturday was one of the biggest affairs for years. The morning was given over to swimming races—a quarter mile and one for two hundred yards. There were four swimming races altogether, and a half dozen participants in each. As soon as these races had been concluded the crowd went to the race track, and the remainder of the forenoon was spent in watching the races. In the afternoon there were more races and athletic sports of various kinds.

The most interest was taken in the horse races. The judges for these were Nathaniel, Kanekau, J. K. Waianau, James Harvest and Ah Chong. The fastest time made was in the half mile running when the winner crossed the tape in fifty-two seconds.

There were women riders as well as men, and the ladies often were victorious over their male competitors. The funniest races were those in which ladies alone participated with mules for mounts.

The prizes were in cash, ranging from one to fifteen dollars.

In the evening there were further festivities in Beretania Hall. There was a fine display of fire works, said to be the most elaborate of any given this year at either Wailuku, Hilo, Lahaina or Kahului. There was also a concert by local talent which was much appreciated. Refreshments of cake and sandwiches were also served during the evening celebration.

If those who assisted in the raising of the fund for the Fourth of July celebration, at Kalaupapa, could have seen the pleasure with which the residents there took part in the features of the day they would have been more than pleased with their efforts to give the patients pleasure."

Dr. J. T. McDonald, the bacteriologist of the Board of Health, returned yesterday after a stay of some two weeks there. Dr. McDonald said that his visit was due to the fact that there was desired an examination of several patients, who since their confinement had not shown any progress of the disease, and in whose cases there was to be a microscopical diagnosis. In addition he made a careful survey of affairs, as was incident to his examination of the patients. He continued:

"When the object of my visit was made known, I found that scores of patients in addition to those who were listed came up for examination, and as a result I will have nearly sixty cases to pursue to the ultimate. The patients were all anxious that they be given the tests, and in every case they looked upon it as a pleasure. The examination of the lesions was a very slight thing and everyone expressed themselves as satisfied with the work."

"The greatest improvement in conditions there is noticed. Superintendent McVeigh has the respect and confidence of the people and everything goes on nicely. Dr. Goodale is making a fine record for himself, and is ameliorating the condition of the lepers very much. I shall complete the examinations as soon as possible, and will then report upon the work I have done to the Board of Health."

HOUSE DECIDES TO WAIT WITH THE LOAN BILL

(Continued from page 1)
ing and assisting the production of coffee, a bounty of four cents a pound for all coffee produced in the Territory of Hawaii, for the ensuing ten years, be authorized to be paid to the producers thereof.

Resolved, that Congress appropriate sufficient money for the purposes hereinabove stated, and that the Secretary of the Territory be instructed to send copies of this resolution, properly certified, to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and that a suitable number of copies be given to the Hon. Jonah K. Kalanianaole, the Delegate-elect, for his use.

Paole fought the resolution saying that it was out of order, but it was not sustained and the resolution passed by ayes twenty-three, nays four.

SALARY BILL GOES THROUGH
The salary bill was then passed, although Lewis wanted to make further amendments being shut out by the previous question. The vote was twenty-two to five those voting in the negative being Home Rulers.

There was an attempt to bring up the loan bill conference but Long said that there was a feeling that this

should be delayed until the regular appropriations had been passed. The Senate might adjourn, he said, or the Governor might fail to sign the bill.

Speaker Beckley said there were only two days left, but Kumalae said the Governor could extend the session and make it thirty-two days. Beckley announced that he would refuse to preside longer than Saturday, if the work was not done at that time he would not continue as Speaker. From all over the House came declarations that members were going home.

The House adjourned for the day at 11:45 o'clock.

**CANNOT AGREE
ON SALARY BILL**
After struggling for three days with the differences between the two houses on the Six Month Salary Bill, the committee having in charge the settlement of the matter, adjourned yesterday afternoon, confessing that it would be impossible to agree.

The committee did this only after every possible resource at the command

THE COURTS ARE BLAMED

Mr. Cathcart Says They Created Troubles.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Judge De Boit dismissed the petition of William S. Ellis to put John K. Sumner under guardianship for insanity, without taking any evidence, on the motion of J. A. Magooon for respondent.

J. W. Cathcart, opposing the motion on behalf of the petitioner, respectfully informed Judge De Boit that he regarded his decree on the former petition—that of Maria S. Davis—as an "improvident" one. Counsel also said he believed the courts were responsible for the troubles of John K. Sumner since 1897, in allowing agreements and settlements out of court. Mr. Cathcart said he never heard of an insanity case elsewhere as being discontinued by stipulation of the parties.

The Judge in granting the motion said it would be impossible to convince him that John K. Sumner was insane.

DIVORCE MATTERS.

Judge De Boit granted a divorce to Rosa Machado Keola against James Keola, with the custody of the children including a missing child if it can be found. The libellee, who made no appearance, is ordered to pay the libellant \$15 a week every Saturday, also costs of the proceedings and an attorney's fee of \$25.

Judge Gear has made an order to W. E. Fisher, receiver of the estate of M. G. Silva, to pay \$104.85 in his hands to Carolina Silva on account of alimony in divorce.

No fee of motion for execution for \$100 according to decree against the libellee in the divorce suit of Libano de Nobrega a. Sylvano de Nobriga has been given.

GENERAL.

The Dowsett Co., Ltd., has executed a release to David Kahoana and the estate of David Kahoana, deceased, for any claims on account of two leases executed to certain Japanese by David Kahoana in his lifetime.

A discontinuance has been filed in W. M. Campbell's suit against John K. Sumner.

W. E. Rowell, administrator of the estate of Malvina J. Rowell, is granted his discharge on filing of final receipts by order of Judge Gear.

•••••
of the members had been exhausted, and two items especially, the Japanese interpreter and the Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, seemed to be impossible of reconciliation. What will be the result it is not possible to forecast. If a new committee is appointed this morning there will be hard work to go through all the bill, which is such that the work of typewriting it for submission to the Governor will occupy at least twenty-four hours, making it necessary that there be early agreement if it is to be expected that the bill will be sent to the Governor in time for his signature.

The Japanese interpreter item was the first thing brought up at the afternoon session, McCandless proposing that the House take its advance on the Molokai judge, giving the Senate the \$900 salary for the interpreter. Baldwin called attention to the necessity for a good man in the position, reciting the facts in connection with the recent Japanese case on Maui when Doyle had to be sent for to handle the evidence.

There was a discussion over the present rate of pay of the interpreter, Kumalae insisting that he now gets only \$125 a month from the courts, others taking the position that the interpreter has been getting \$25 from the police funds as well. Greenwell insisted that the man should not be regarded but the position.

Vida moved that the salary be cut to \$594. This was to cut down the price below \$100, so that Doyle could draw two salaries. Kumalae denied that Doyle was getting two salaries, saying that Brown had denied this, he likewise said that there could be no cutting below the two figures fixed by the two houses. The chair ruled the Vida motion out of order.

McCandless moved his compromise but he could not secure more than three House votes. Baldwin moved a compromise at \$810, but he had no support. After some argument Kalanakoa moved to strike out the item entirely, saying too much time was being wasted over this item. Kumalae said the House had no feeling against Doyle, but simply voted to cut him down because he could only interpret and could not translate.

COMPROMISES ARE REJECTED.

Woods proposed that the Senate would recede from its position on the Japanese interpreter if the House would recede on the striking out of the Assistant Superintendent of Public Works. Kumalae said he would put in the item in the words "provided it is not Marion Campbell." Senator Baldwin said he had never heard of such legislation. The necessity for assistance to the superintendent was absolute and he concluded, that it would not be wise to pass a loan bill without providing such competent assistance. He said that the legislative branch should not intrude upon the Executive. In all his years he had never heard of such a rider being put into a bill and he did not think there should be dictation as to under officials.

Speaker Beckley said he thought the Senate felt it was going too far in an attempt to dictate as to the employment of subordinates. He suggested that there be a compromise at \$840 on the Japanese interpreter. The vote

TRANSPORTS THE TOPIC

At the Chamber of Commerce Meeting.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

At the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday morning, the committee on the matter of agitating to have the Army transports call at Honolulu, on their voyages between the Pacific Coast and the Philippines, made its report. It submitted a series of resolutions addressed to Mr. Root, Secretary of War, which the Chamber adopted.

The resolutions set forth that this is an American port, that it has all the facilities of wharf, harbor, machine shops, water, and coal of any foreign port, and that to route the transports this way will tend to build up an American port, will benefit American workingmen and American business men, instead of building up a foreign port, as at present. It is shown that our harbor facilities are sufficient by the fact that the battleship Wisconsin was brought into this harbor. Stress is laid on the fact that this is an orderly and peaceful port, this feature being suggested by the experience at Bremerton.

Further, it is pointed out that the Occidental and Oriental and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamers call here though they can carry neither passengers nor freight between this port and the coast, because of the facilities here and the pleasanter and safer route this way as compared with the northern route.

E. D. Tenney for the committee to prepare statistics and information for the Department of Commerce and Industry reported progress and asked for further time. Mr. Tenney also made the same report and request for the committee on revision of the by-laws.

W. H. Hoogs for the committee on the Encouragement of Coffee reported that the committee was at work on the matter, but was not ready to report yet as certain data desired had only been secured the previous day. The following cable messages were received in reply to those sent by the Chamber on the completion of the trans-Pacific cable.

From the Governor of Guam: Thanking the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association for greetings which are reciprocated, Guam builds hopes on being connected with Hawaii.

SEWALL, Governor.

From Clarence H. Mackay: I have greatly appreciated your kind message of the Fourth and sincerely wish the presidents and members of the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Association of Honolulu all prosperity now, and in the future.

C. H. MACKAY.

From the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce: Thank you for kindly greetings. May last link Commercial Pacific Cable strengthen all others binding us together.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
R. Dimond, Vice-President.

The following were elected to membership: C. Hedemann, of the Honolulu Iron Works; E. D. Tenney, of Castle & Cooke; J. R. Galt, of the Hawaiian Trust Company, and E. A. Berndt, of W. W. Dimond & Company.

Those present at the meeting were: C. M. Cooke, vice-president, in the chair; J. G. Spencer, secretary; H. A. Isenberg, J. T. Crawley, H. A. Parmelee, F. J. Lowrey, A. J. Campbell, W. L. Hopper, E. R. Stackable, F. J. Waldron, W. H. Hoogs, F. M. Swans, E. A. Berndt, E. D. Tenney and J. R. Galt.

WORK PROGRESSING ON CABLE SHIP

The Anglia began to discharge the remainder of the cable which she had in her hold on Monday morning. The remainder consists of one hundred and eighty-five miles of cable, all but one and a quarter miles being the deep sea end.

The cable is run from the hold of the Anglia to the bow of the ship, thence through blocks hung from the tops of telephone poles to the tanks which are a few hundred yards off. The cable is run out at the rate of three miles an hour, and it is expected that it will be all out on Saturday. This is not very fast work, but it is impossible to get any greater speed from the engine which pulls the cable. At Greenwich where the cable is made thirty miles a day is considered good work in loading the cable, and the record is seventy-two miles in twenty-two hours. The cable being unloaded at present is run over to the tanks near the cable ship, and down into the tanks where a force of eight or nine men are busy coiling it around a drum. Perhaps a hundred and fifty miles are coiled the tank is filled with water, and the cable is left ready for use at a moment's notice.

ADVICES SOUGHT.

Governor Dole has written to the Secretary of the Interior, Washington, for advice regarding the reported trespassing of Japanese upon the little island to the west of this group, in connection with the offer mentioned in this paper some days ago which Captain Rodman of the U. S. S. Iroquois made to the Governor. This is to protect the islands with their feathered inhabitants against the vandals as opportunity offered in cruises of the station ship.

Continued on page 2)

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other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

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it has hitherto had a fashion to employ mercury,
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HOUSE WILL BE ARBITERS

(Continued from page 3.)

entry the payroll of employees and laborers passed at \$6000 as the House wished, but the stenographer was cut out.

Under the Survey Department the Chief Assistant got \$1250, and the House amendment to give the first assistant \$1200, was compelled to be deferred. The changes in regard to Board of Health officials were few, the House being permitted to add fish inspectors at Waialu and Lahaina, but the Senate insisting upon, and securing its provision for fish inspector and bacteriologist. The House was given larger items for segregation of lepers and special officials there at the settlement, but heads of departments were deferred although the Auditor's assistance was provided as the House wished.

Twice the discussion came back to the Doyle matter, there being on the part of the Senate a disposition to give in to the House, on all matters except this one, and finally after a vain effort to secure an agreement it was voted to adjourn, as the evident intention of the House was to give way to the Senate in so many little things that it would have to concede the interpreter clause.

After a long discussion over several matters, such as individual play of physicians, the bill was laid over until this morning. The talk developed that

there were several members anxious to get through, but the presence of the various provisions, upon which there is a unanimous Senate and divided House, promises to delay matters.

The conference upon Senate bill No. 9, the Eighteen Months Expense bill, was not strenuous. The members agreed to the House amendment except that cutting down the parks appropriation which was made \$18,000; the advertising item, which was made to read, "in furtherance of immigration", and making district magistrates those of jurisdiction in the case of misfeasance in office. The report will be submitted to the Senate and House this morning.

CLOSING SPEECHES IN THE DISBARMENT CASE

Attorney-General Andrews Unsparsingly Analyzes the Conduct of Humphreys and Thompson—Address of Humphreys Interrupted by Illness.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Closing arguments in the disbarment case occupied most of the day before the Supreme Court yesterday. There was an interruption of argument immediately after the noon recess, to allow Mr. Humphreys to introduce rebuttal evidence. The Attorney-General then had to put on rebuttal of the surrebuttal. Much of the new evidence offered by both sides was disallowed by the court. Afterward the Attorney-General concluded the argument for the prosecution, excepting what may be necessary in reply to that for the defense, and A. S. Humphreys got well under way with his closing address, he having changed his mind about waiving argument in his own behalf.

INTERLUDE OF TESTIMONY.

W. L. Stanley and another attorney were called by Humphreys. Mr. Stanley testified that in the railway suit, while Sumner was absent in Tahiti, Holmes & Stanley were attorneys for Bishop Ropert, and Mr. Highton asked to be entered with them; that they accepted his representations as those of a reputable attorney, but were told by the Bishop later that Highton was not employed by him. While an objection of the Attorney-General was in dispute, a remark by Justice Perry caused Humphreys to withdraw the question. Justice Galbraith, however, thought the evidence material as being to contradict "the star witness" for the prosecution.

HUMPHREYS SCURRILOUS.

Chief Justice Frear could not see the materiality of the evidence and Humphreys undertook to show it to him, winding up with the recapitulation: "In short, that we want to show that Highton is an unmitigated liar."

The second witness told how he had been called against his will, owing to having answered a question asked him by Judge Stanley that forenoon. His evidence was all about a conversation in Holmes & Stanley's office, in which

Mr. Highton expressed the opinion that the railway's purchase option in the Sumner Island lease was not worth anything because there was no consideration. Sumner was absent from the Territory at the time.

HIGHTON CALLED.

Mr. Highton was called and explained how he came to have his name entered as an attorney of record for the Bishop.

Sumner was absent and he regarded Sumner as a necessary party with his trustee and he desired to represent Sumner without entering his direct appearance pending his return.

Amidst a wrangle arising from Thompson's objections, Mr. Highton warmly exclaimed:

"I am here as a witness and I shall address the court if I choose."

ASKS PROTECTION.

Later, when Chief Justice Frear had given the ruling that a question was

not material, Mr. Highton asked protection of the court from continuous

insults by the respondents, as a practitioner in the courts for forty-four years. Then, in evidence he was per-

mitted to give, he told of Humphreys having stated to him on one occasion that witness had earned his (Humphreys') fee in the case as well as his own.

The Attorney-General then resumed his address where he had broken off before recess.

THE LAW PRESENTED.

Philip L. Weaver, Assistant Attorney-General, on the opening of court in the morning made the closing argument for the prosecution from the legal

view point. He began by representing "old man Sumner and the pot of gold" as having occupied the center of the

stage all the time in the long-drawn-out drama of the Sumner case. They had come to the act in which the re-

spondents assume a new role. They represented the pot of gold and not the relatives. Mr. Weaver produced a num-

ber of authorities to fasten upon Humphreys and Thompson the liability for any prejudicial action or inaction af-

fecting Sumner, either during or after the fact of themselves or their firm having been his attorneys of record.

The case showed where an attorney was punished for appearing against a former client in a different State from that in which he had represented him at first.

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MACFARLANE LOSES A FINE WATCH

While Clarence Macfarlane and party were on their cruise in La Paloma the host missed a valuable gold watch which so far has not been recovered. It may have been lost. While hunting on Molokai Macfarlane had occasion to look at the watch, and it is possible that he did not put it safely in his belt and it dropped on the ground. However the next day one of the sailors said that he had seen it in a drawer on board the boat and Macfarlane suspected the man of taking it. The latter came to town yesterday evening and was immediately brought to the police station for investigation, but he told a straight story and as nothing was found about him he was allowed to go. Further search will be made for the watch which is highly prized by the owner.

IMPORTANT FACTS.

Deaths from what is called heart disease, or heart failure, seem to be increasing among us. The only true heart failure is a mechanical derangement of the valves of the heart from previous inflammation of its lining. One may have this and live out all his days. It is not this malady that is dropping people in their tracks as though by pistol shots. Oh no. What then? It is a symptom, often manifested in the heart, of a general condition. The actual cause of the sudden ending of so many lives is nervous prostration, anemia or poverty of the blood, general debility and the poor digestion and assimilation of food. The nerves tremble and ache because they are half starved, and the heart weakens because the nerves do not give it the needed impulse. A person with a vitalized and well-nourished body will never suffer from heart trouble; and the remedy to accomplish this is the effective food medicine WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION.

It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It purifies the blood, stimulates every organ and builds up the body as mechanics build a house. Dr. A. D. Garay, says: "I have obtained very satisfactory results from prescribing it in cases of Anemia, Clorosis, Neuralgia and other diseases that leaves the patient with a very weak constitution and poor blood; it always improved them and increased their weight." It is a product of the most advanced medical knowledge and experience. "You cannot be disappointed in it." It is effective from the first dose. Sold by chemists here and everywhere.

CAMPBELL'S NAME CAUSED MORE BICKERING IN HOUSE

(Continued from Page 1)

CONEY CLAIM BILL PASSES.

The third reading of House Bill No. 8, the Coney estate claim for road damages, came up and there was a long debate over it. Superintendent Cooper was summoned by Speaker Beckley and he made a statement in which he said that there had been submitted to him the will of Mr. Coney, under which there was a question as to the right of the executor to convey the right of way to the government. He therefore suggested that there be a bill, appropriating a sum sufficient to meet the demand, yet leaving the decision as to the amount to be adjudged as due.

Under questioning from Andrade, Kumala, Harris and others, Mr. Cooper said the tenancy of the forest reserve was at will and was abandoned by the government, while Capt. King was Secretary of the Interior. He said that the road had been used for ten years and was very necessary to the people who had purchased the mauka lands and should not be closed.

He said that there were betterments, but he could not say whether or not these were waived. The Coney estate lands had been all made accessible. He said that the government never had received more than \$600 an acre for lands there. The bill was at once put on its third reading and was passed by ayes 22, nays 4.

The Board of Health unpaid bills act was then taken up and passed second reading.

FIGHT OVER CAMPBELL.

The Eighteen Months Salary bill was read through and recess was taken.

Upon reconvening, the question came upon the passage of the measure, but Fernandez discovered the item "Supervising Engineer, \$4500", under the Department of Public Works. He said he had heard this was meant to provide for Marston Campbell, and he therefore moved to strike out the item.

Harris called attention to the facts that there should be an engineer, a competent person who might assist the Superintendent of Public Works in the construction of public works. Ollie attacked Campbell and Harris insisted that he was discussing places and not men; that the Superintendent should have skilled assistants to consider business matters.

FERNANDEZ TO THE FRONT.

Fernandez took up the attack upon Campbell, quoting the committee report bearing upon the Bishop street-Iwilei road blocks saying that he should be retired. Harris made the point that Marston Campbell was not under contract, but Fernandez was permitted to continue, as he had asked for whom the place was being made and Kumala laughingly had said Campbell.

Aylett said the importance of the office was such that there should be no question as to the making of provision for the proper expert assistance to the superintendent. Kumala said he was convinced that the item was there simply for the purpose of providing a place for Campbell. He said that those who knew said there was no necessity for an official such as is asked for here. Kumala declared that the sole reason for passing the resolution asking Cooper to remain in office was to prevent Campbell from securing the place. He said the money should be added to the sum for paying laborers.

Chillingworth appeared with the remark that he wanted to get at the truth of the matter, and that the Superintendent of Public Works was ready to appear before the House and explain the necessity for the item. On motion of Aylett, Mr. Cooper was requested to appear before the House, though Ollie objected.

MR. COOPER ANSWERS QUESTIONS.

Mr. Cooper appeared and Chillingworth said that the statement had been made that the officer was not needed. Mr. Cooper said that he had suggested to the Finance Committee that upon the going into effect of the County Act on January 1st a change in the organization of his office could be effected as he would not need all the machinery. "It goes without saying," he continued, "that I will need expert men to assist me in carrying out the large enterprises which are contemplated in this loan bill. I am not an expert in the construction of wharves and other works which have been proposed. I do not consider myself competent to undertake these things without suitable assistance behind me. I must have suitable help. It would be money in the pockets of the people if the work is all properly done. My intention is to secure the best man possible for the purpose."

Answering Mr. Harris, Mr. Cooper said he would not be competent to make drawings, draw specifications and make plans, adding: "I should feel helpless without man specially educated in that line of work."

WANTS FLAT ANSWER.

Fernandez took up the questioning trying to secure an answer that the Supervising Engineer was the Assistant Superintendent of Public Works and finally asking flatly if Marston Campbell would be the man chosen. All the answer he could get was that the best man for the place would be secured. Kanho asked why a bill creating the office had not been drawn, but he was laughed out of court.

Kumala asked if it was not a fact that the item was inserted because of the fear that the House would again cut out that office, but he was told squarely that Mr. Cooper had no fear that the Legislature would fail to treat wisely all the governmental affairs that might come up. Mr. Cooper showed that no law provided for the Assistant Superintendent only a provision in the appropriation bill. Kumala then asked flatly if Campbell would not be employed, but Mr. Cooper said that he had not made up his mind. Mr. Campbell did not come up to expectations, he said another man would be secured; personal friendship would

not enter into the matter, but the best man would be secured for the place.

Lewis tried to secure an expression that the employment of engineers outside the department would be preferable, but Mr. Cooper showed the necessity for expert supervision.

QUESTIONERS CALLED DOWN.

Kumala came to the front again, this time to know if Mr. Cooper considered himself competent to detect improper plans submitted to him and to ask what was considered a proper salary, Mr. Cooper saying he could tell when things are right and that a good man could not be had for less than \$250 or \$300 a month.

Paele wanted to know if Campbell was the only competent man in town and was told that there might be others, and then he rather impertinently asked, if it was not the intention of the Superintendent to re-lunstate him after the House had directed that he be discharged. Mr. Cooper asked that he be excused from answering the question, whereupon the Speaker declared that this was not a proper question. There was some further questioning in which Kupihea and Ollie asked Mr. Cooper about his intentions in regard to his assistant, the matter being practically closed when Mr. Cooper said:

WOULD NOT BE PLEDGED.

"It is my duty to employ only competent men. I do not pledge myself in this matter, but I will see that only competent men are placed in office I have paid the greatest respect to the wishes of the Legislature. This is the lawmaking body. If I am to do good work I must be surrounded by men in whom I have confidence."

After Mr. Cooper had retired Kumala moved to amend the item so that it would read, "Supervising engineer, provided that it is not Marston Campbell, \$4500." Kanho made a rambling statement after which the Kumala amendment was voted down and the motion to strike out was lost by the close vote of twelve to thirteen, the roll call showing the following:

Ayes—Damiana, Fernandez, Kaili, Kanho, Kealawaa, Kou, Kumala, Lewis, Ollie, Paele, Purdy—12.
Nees—Andrade, Aylett, Chillingworth, Gandal, Greenwell, Hala, Harris, Keho, Knudsen, Long, Nakaleka, Pali, Vida—13.

Immediately this was done, Kellino moved that further consideration be postponed until tomorrow, which was agreed to.

Long then moved to reconsider the vote on the conference report on the Loan bill. Aylett said he was opposed to reconsideration. He said he would oppose the motion all the time, all he wanted was fair play. He was called to order when he tried to discuss the merits of the report. Again when in the course of the argument Aylett used the word "fraud", Fernandez called him to order.

The motion to reconsider was carried by thirteen to ten, and seeing the absence of sufficient votes to carry the Loan bill on third reading, consideration was ordered for this morning at 10 o'clock, and the House then adjourned.

CONFERRERS AGREE ON SALARIES

The conference committee on the Six Months' Salary bill began work last evening and although some progress was made it was apparent that it will be only by the hardest work that the measure can be agreed upon and put through. The greatest help to the settlement of differences, was when the itemized payrolls of the police were passed, just as they had been prepared by the House, though some senators balked at first, saying that they were laying up trouble for future legislatures.

When the committee got to work the seven Senators and seven Representatives composing it were present and the committee got to work by the election of Senator Achi chairman, Clerk Savidge, secretary, and the Senate attendants to the same places.

The item providing for three stenographers of the First Circuit Court \$35,000; caused some discussion to settle the point as to the appointment of the reporters by the Judges, that provision being made finally.

The interpreters of the courts caused long discussion, Chester Doyle coming in for a liberal criticism. The only interpreter whose salary was fixed was the Portuguese man, whose salary was placed at \$750, the Senate figure. All the others were deferred. The question of having the bailiffs appointed by the judges of the Circuit Court caused discussion enough to have elucidated the proposition, but there could be no agreement, and the item was deferred. The assistant to the Clerk of the District Court here was given \$450, a House amendment. The Senate however won on the Laieka District Magistrate, the salary being kept at \$600. The House item of clerk to the district court at Wailuku was stricken out but the House was given the \$600 salary for the district magistrate of Makawao. When the Lanai district judge was reached, after differences which caused deferring of three items, the Senate won at \$150 and the same was placed at Kalaupapa.

The Senate won its figures for the district judges the Kohala and likewise the third circuit clerk. The House was given the increase of \$50 for the Kau judge and the \$300 increase of assistant clerk of the fourth circuit. The District Court Clerk at South Hilo was given \$600. The Kauai judges will get \$250 the Senate voted. The deputy sheriff's clerk and the deputy jailor, House items were agreed to and the police pay was then taken up.

There was a nice little fight over the remission of the pay but finally the House won and all of the police pay rolls, with those of the jailors and guards, were passed as the House arranged them. The deputy sheriff of Kauai was put back to the Senate figure of \$750 instead of \$1050 as the House voted.

SUMMER COMPLAINT is the children's most dangerous enemy and the mother's most dreaded foe. Immediate and proper treatment is always necessary. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, given according to directions, is the most effectual remedy known. Every household should have a bottle at hand. Get it today. It may save a life. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii

The bookkeeper and deputy registrar in the Treasury department was placed at \$1000 the Senate figure and the stenographer was placed at \$600 the House increase. The book clerk in the Registry office was increased to \$60 a month.

IN THE SENATE.

The Senate refused to adopt the aftermath of providing for Government band excursions to the other Islands, notwithstanding the liability of that kind just incurred by the band's attendance at the celebration of the Fourth in Hilo. Senator Isenberg made the motion and Senator Kalauokalani seconded it, to lay on the table House Bill No. 8 appropriating \$2000 for defraying the expenses of the band in "touring the other islands" when it came up for second reading.

Senator McCandless hoped the motion would be withdrawn, mentioning the liability for the recent Hilo trip. It was to no avail. Senator Paris and the Home Rule row supported the motion. The bill was tabled by five to four.

House Bill No. 7, appropriating \$1000 for E. P. Dole's expenses in appearing before the Supreme Court at Washington, passed second reading.

The House sent in its lists of conference committees, respectively, on the six-month salaries and the eighteen-month current expense bills.

Nineteen minutes after opening the Senate took recess till 2 p. m. After a long wait for a quorum in the afternoon, the Senate took up the House bill appropriating \$12,000 to pay the Coney Estate land damages for the Tantalus road. A motion to lay on the table was lost and the bill passed first reading. This was all the business done.

The evening session of the Senate was simply the calling together of the body and then an adjournment.

FOR BABY'S SKIN SCALP AND HAIR

Something for Mothers to Think About

EVERY CHILD born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering but because of the dreadful fear that the disfigurement is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available.

That warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales and gentle applications of CUTICURA OINTMENT to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, are all that can be desired for the alleviation of the suffering of skin-tortured infants and children and the comfort of worn-out worried mothers has been demonstrated in countless homes in every land. Their absolute safety, purity, and sweetness, instantaneous and grateful relief, speedy cure, and great economy leave nothing more to be desired by anxious parents.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world. Anti-Derm. B. & C. Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LUNNON LTD., Cape Town. How to Cure Baby Troubles, free. PORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Boston, U. S. A. Sole Prop., CUTICURA REMEDIES.

IT'S ALL TALK

Yes, But it is Honolulu Talk
the Kind that Counts in
Honolulu.

Talk that tells.
Talk that's endorsed.
Every day talk by people who know.
City talk, kidney talk.
Do kidneys talk?
Well, yes, both loud and long.
You should learn the kidney language.
Backache in kidney talk means kidneyache.

Backache back means lame kidneys.

A bad back is simply

The kidneys talking trouble.

Here's Honolulu talk and kidney talk: Mrs. Grace Dodd of 524 Young street, this city, informs us: "My sufferings were of a complicated nature; I had enlargement of the liver, according to the doctors' diagnosis, and besides this was troubled with severe pains in the right side, and a lame back. I had these backache pains for two years, and so severe were they at times that they prevented me from sleeping. All the medicines I tried were of no avail until I got some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, and used them. The benefit obtained was wonderful; the backache was entirely relieved and I cannot be too grateful for this since I now enjoy good sleep—one of the chief of Nature's blessings."

It is important to get the same medicine which helped Mrs. Dodd—DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS. Therefore ask for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

Following is the program of the Territorial Teachers' Association at the High School, Friday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock:

Music—Normal School Boys.
School as a Factor in Community Life—J. C. Davis, Hanalei, Kauai.
Astronomy a Topic for Home Geography—D. D. Baldwin, Hamakua, Maui.
Music in Our Schools—S. R. Dowdle, Makawao.

Present Trend in Education—Prof. George Rebec, University of Michigan.
Music, Cradle Song (Mendelssohn)—Miss Florence Hill.

Minutes of Last Annual Meeting—Mrs. Letitia Walker, Secretary.
Report of School Work on Other Islands: Oahu, Mrs. S. D. Heapey; Maui, Mr. C. W. Baldwin; Maui, Mr. E. King; Kauai, Mr. J. C. Davis

Other Unfinished Business.
Election of Officers.
Music, "Aloha Oe"—Normal School Boys.

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The Bank of Hawaii will establish a branch at Lihue, Kauai, the middle of this month. It will have a savings department. People on other islands where banks are recent institutions wonder. President Cooke says, how they ever got along without local banking facilities.



**THE OLD RELIABLE
ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE**

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, July 7.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Lahaina, Maala, Kona and Kauai ports, at 5:05 a.m. with 5000 bags sugar, 167 sacks bananas, 28 head cattle, 135 bags taro, 34 hogs, 37 crates honey, 15 crates fruits, 38 tins and pkgs. butter, 15 crates pears, 13 bags awa, 10 crates pineapples, 10 crates papayas, 10 bags coffee, 7 crates chickens, 300 pkgs. sundries.

Wednesday, July 8.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Kauai ports, at 6:30 a.m.

Am. bk. Olympic, Evans, 40 days from Iquique, at 8 a.m.

Am. bk. Kalulani, Colly, 14 days from San Francisco, at 2 p.m.

Am. ch. S. T. Alexander, Johnson, 53 days from Newcastle, at 6 p.m.

Schr. Mol. Wahine, from Koholale, at 6:05 p.m.

Thursday, July 9.

S. S. Nevadan, Weedon, from Kauai ports, at 8:30 a.m.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports, at 8:30 a.m.

Am. schr. Mildred Kendall, 32 days from Ballard.

Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, from Molokai.

Stmr. Helene, Nicholson, from Hawaii ports, at 2 a.m.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, July 7.

Schr. Kawailani, Ulunahele, for Koo-
lau ports, at 4 p.m.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, D. Bennett, for Koo-
lau ports, at 9:15 a.m.

Gaso. schr. Eclipse, Gahan, for Maui
and Kohala ports and Kailua, at 5 p.m.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai
ports, at 5 p.m.

Stmr. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai
ports, at 5 p.m.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and
way ports, at noon.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui
ports, at 5 p.m.

Wednesday, July 8.

Am. bkt. Amelia, Witter, for the
Sound at 1:20 a.m.

Am. bkt. S. N. Castle, Nilson, for
San Francisco, at 1:30 p.m.

Stmr. Nihau, Thompson, for Wai-
mea, at 5 p.m.

Thursday, July 9.

Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, for Maui, La-
nai and Molokai ports, at 5 p.m.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Eelea, Ha-
napepe, Makaweli, Waimea and Keka-
ha; mail and passengers only for Na-
williwilli and Koloa, at 5 p.m.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Ana-
hola, with coal, at 5 p.m.

Am. schr. Gamble, Knudsen, for Port
Gamble, in ballast, at 4:30 p.m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall, July 7, from
Kau and the Volcano; F. Thomas and
wife, A. C. Lovekin, Miss L. N. Mel-
necke, Tsuyama, Mrs. C. McKenzie, H.
Kumala, Miss Post, Miss Weir, Miss
Honer, Mrs. E. Girard, Miss McPher-
son, Miss Neumann, M. Maikawa,
Ferdinand Lindermann, K. Hohina,
W. W. Gajune, Miss Rockford, Miss
Sturtevant, Miss Putnam, A. Marcal-
lino; from Kona ports, L. K. Kauwe,
Miss S. W. Kaal, Miss S. Kamaeha,
E. E. Conant, M. F. Scott, Father Vic-
tor, Harold Windsor, Miss Mary
Wright, Miss Abbie Wilson, W. A.
Wall, Miss F. J. Scott, Iron, Maui
ports, C. H. Pickard, C. A. Bellina, Mrs.
Balles, E. Kruse, Miss N. A. Holden,
T. H. Petrie, E. C. Brown, Pang See,
A. Eno, and wife, Mrs. Harry.

Per stmr. Kauai, July 8, from Kauai
ports—Mrs. Staney, Mrs. C. E. Hoff-
gaard, Miss G. Hoffgaard, Master
Stanley, Lady Heron, Miles Dunford,
Mrs. E. S. Conant and two servants
Miss Daisy Neal, Master E. Conant,
Miss L. Conant, Miss F. Conant, Mr.
Kematsu, C. F. Rodriguez, Captain Sel-
ler, Mrs. Siele, Miss A. Macfarlane,
Master Guy Macfarlane and 12 deck.

From Molokai ports, per stmr. Lehua,
July 9—Jack McVeigh, Dr. McDonald,
Mrs. S. Kekoa.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. Mikahala,
July 9—G. N. Wilcox, A. S. Wil-
cox, W. Charman.

Departed.

Per stmr. Claudine, July 7, for Ka-
hului Rev. J. Nua, Rev. M. Tuiji, Rev.
G. Tanaka, J. F. Turner and wife, G.
B. Robertson, Mrs. Soga and child, H.
Giles, H. A. O. Giles, Dr. W. G. Rogers,
Miss Rebecca Ahu, Mrs. Heapy, Miss
Cunningham, Miss C. H. Nicke, James
Kirkland, H. G. Ramsay, for Huelo,
J. R. Meyers, Miss Violet Lima; for
Hana, Rev. E. M. Hanuna, for Kipa-
hulu, Mrs. C. A. Wells and 2 children,
for Lahaina, Mrs. Kauwennale, Mrs.
Hala and 2 children, Rev. C. K. Pa.

Per stmr. Kinau, July 7, for Hilo,
Rev. W. Yajima S. A. Macy, A. Hapai,
H. K. Scholefield J. T. Brown, Mrs. C.
Hitchcock, S. B. Rose, C. T. Littlejohn,
J. M. Oat, Miss L. Martin, S. E. Ken-
nedy, J. D. Kennedy, A. Lindsay, G. C.
Stratemeyer, Dr. Kukui and wife; for
Makabu, L. Ahlo, T. Taylor, J. O.
Carter, Jr., Theodore Wolf, C. Kaiser,
Mr. J. H. Mackenzie and son, C. J.
Fick, S. W. Kekuwa and wife, for the
volcano, Miss Hoffman and maid, Mr.
Mader, Mr. Ricken, Mr. Ziemcke, A.
Hocking and wife, C. C. Bitting, for
Makona, Master Charles Herbert for
Kawaihae, J. D. Koki, Lualani Koki,
T. Paakiki W. T. Rawlin, Miss M. Ka-
maka, for Maalaea, Miss V. Mo-
rman, Miss L. Williams, Miss Capt.
Johnson, Mrs. Major Harris, Adjutant-
Col. Major Harris for Lahaina, Mr.
Lanikai, J. A. M. Johnson.

Per stmr. Mikahala, for Kauai ports

July 7, Miss A. Sorenson, Miss Borden,
Miss Andrew, Katie Christian, W.
Bluhdorn, Mrs. Janice Isaac Malcho,
Judge Karpene, Miss D. Sorenson, Em-
ma Christian, Eddie Schleber, Mrs. Ro-
bison, W. Ellis, Miss Ellen Kalawa

**THE OLD RELIABLE
ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE**

Shipping Notes.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)
The Mikahala left for Kauai ports at
5 p.m. yesterday.

The S. S. Nebraskan leaves Seattle and
Tacoma for this port on July 15.

The Kinau left for Hilo and way ports
yesterday at noon with a good sized
passenger list.

The next mail from the coast comes
from the Alameda which is due here on
Friday morning.

The Mauna Loa goes into commission
today after having been laid up for
some time for repairs.

A gasoline launch ran into the stern
of the J. A. Cummins on Monday even-
ing. No special damage was done.

The S. S. Arizona sails from New
York for this port on July 25, followed
by the S. S. American on August 15.

The Gerard C. Tobey is discharging
three hundred tons of coal into the Nii-
hau. She is laying at the Pacific Mail
wharf.

The British ship Dechmont moved
from the stream to the Bishop wharf
yesterday, where she will commence
discharging.

While the Gerard Tobey was unload-
ing coal yesterday a sailor got his foot
in a running rope and was jerked in-
to the air. The engine was stopped,
however, and he was rescued with no
further damage than a few sore spots
caused by his falling on the coal.

The steamer W. G. Hall arrived from
Hawaii and Maui ports yesterday
morning. This is the last time that
the Hall will run on the Hawaii-Maui
trip, the Mauna Loa resuming her old
run on Friday. The Hall will then go
back to her old Kauai run. She brought
a large amount of freight and a num-
ber of passengers for this port.

There will be some change among the
captains of the Wilder fleet on the ar-
rival of the steamer Helene from Ha-
waii ports. Captain Nicholson the pres-
ent commander leaves the Wilder's
employ to accept the position of pilot
at Kahului harbor, and his berth is
taken by Captain Nelson of the Ha-
waii. Captain Bennett of the J. A.
Cummins will replace Capt. Nelson in
the Hawaii.

(From Thursday's Daily.)
The Nihau sailed yesterday after-
noon for Waimea.

The schooner Rosamond will sail to-
morrow morning at ten o'clock for San
Francisco.

The Acme will sail on Saturday for
Delaware Breakwater. She will take
265 tons of sugar.

Governor Dole will go to Lanai in the
U. S. S. Iroquois next Wednesday to
investigate land matters.

Work on the new Oceanic docks is
progressing rapidly. Preparations are
now being made to put in the new
piling.

The Marine Exchange of San Fran-
cisco will establish offices in Honolulu
soon. R. B. Kidd is to be the local
superintendent.

The Kauai got in from Kauai ports
early yesterday morning. She brought
a number of teachers who will attend
the Summer School.

The Anglia will probably have to re-
pair her propellers while in port here.
Both are out of plumb and new blades
may have to be substituted.

The O. & O. S. S. Coptic reports hav-
ing called off Midway Island, June 13,
to land mail for the U. S. naval au-
thorities and the Cable Co. The Cap-
tain of the U. S. S. Iroquois boarded
the Coptic and reported all in order
Japan Gazette.

• • •

Hawaii Schooner Service.

Mr McDougal of Hawaii thinks of
starting a schooner service to encircle
the Island of Hawaii. While it is not
known whether any schooners have
been secured as yet if the line is estab-
lished there will be several boats which

will stop at all the principal ports of
the big Island, on their way to and from
Hilo, which will be the home port.

• • •

A SEVERE SPRAIN usually dis-
ables the injured person for three or
four weeks. Cures have often been
effected in less than one week by ap-
plying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. This
liniment has great healing power.

One application gives relief. Try it
All Dealers and Druggists will tell Ben-
son, Smith & Co. Ltd. Agents for Ha-
waii.

• • •

Lau Chin, Kun Wang, E. A. Irish and
wife, S. Bauman, S. Christley, L. F.
Ginko.

Per stmr. Lehua for Molokai, July 7.
Miss Louisa Pihl, Rev. J. K. Kna-
guan.

Per stmr. Kauai, for Kauai ports

July 9—Octave Block L. Weintraub,
Bishop Restarick, F. J. Cross, Mrs. Ka-
hala, Miss Kahala, Capt. Seelye and
a for E. Kahala, Rev. J. B. Hader.

• • •

THE ESTATE BENEFITED

Senator McCandless quoted from a
copy of the will he had procured, and
argued that it must have cost \$2000
to put the road up there. It was an
immense benefit to the estate. More-
over, according to the will, the chil-
dren were entitled to but half of the
property, so that there was not the least
doubt the government owned one-
half of the portion bought for right of

the land.

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BELIEVES IT UNWISE

Senator Paris, the President having
taken the chair, amidst a running fire
of interruptions from Senator Achi,
who charged him with discrediting the

Supreme Court, said when he saw the
master first he thought it should be
left to the courts, but when he saw

the will and the deed he could see no
use in appropriating money.

Senator Baldwin said the Coney's
could not sue without the consent of the
Government and this bill would

show the Government that the Leg-
islature approved of submitting it to the
courts.

Senator Paris replied that it was
easier for the Government to expend
the money once it was appropriated.

He had perfect confidence in the in-
tegrity of the Supreme Court, but did
not believe that appropriating money
in this way was wise.

President Crabbe stated that the on-
ly reason he opposed adoption of the
report was that he saw a chance for

decision of the Supreme Court.

AMENDED AND PASSED.

The motion to adopt the report of the
committee received only the votes of the

three Public Lands committeemen.

The amendment carried with Senator
Baldwin's addition, and the bill as
amended passed second reading, to be

read a third time today.

MATTERS DEFERRED.

A message from the House an-
nounced its adoption of the report of the
conference committee on Senate

Bill No. 9, eighteen months' current
revenue appropriations, recommending

the adoption of the House amendments
with certain changes agreed upon in
conference which have been already re-
ported.

President Crabbe moved and Senator
Baldwin seconded, that the report be
adopted. Senator McCandless suggested
that the correct practice would be to
await action of the House, which was done.

BAND EXPENSES.

The bill appropriating \$2000 for ex-
penses of the band in trips to the other
islands passed third reading by the

following vote, Senator Dickey having
changed from no toaye:

Ayes—Achi, Baldwin, Crabbe, Dickey,
Isenberg, Kalauokalani, McCandless,
Nakapahua, Paris Woods—10.

Nos—Kaohi—1